Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME X. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876. NUMBER 11.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOWN SAVINGS BANK!
Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.
CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS of all sums not less than One Dollar, rate of interest, six per cent. Interest is ...months of June and December, and is ...known is added to the deposit, thus com... ...ds a year without troubling the de... ...ll neglect to present the deposit book... ...ed on Real Estate. Preference with ...ge and long time, given to borrowers of... ...mortgages on farms worth four or more ...ount is loan desired. Good reference ...ers, etc., required. ...ank is exclusively a Savings Bank. ...ional deposits received, nor discounts ...No loans on personal security. ...egulations for borrowers, copies of the ...laws, and special law relating to this ...bank, sent gratis as desired. ...ees—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. R. ...Rowe, F. W. Ray, John Bowman, H. ...Baker, John McLaughlin, D. J. Morrell, ...Julius Dalton, James Morley, Lewis Plitt, H. ...Edward Sappe, George T. Swank, and ...DANIEL J. MORRELL, President. ...Dewey, Treasurer. ...Eckles, Solicitor. [12-3,'75.-1y.]

S AND EPILEPSY
OSITIVELY CURED.
...of the longest standing, by using
DR. HERBARD'S CURE.
...S CURED THOUSANDS,
...I give $1,000 for a case it will ...efit. A sample sent free to all ad...ress. DR. HERBARD, Chemist, Office, 1355 Broad...

ADVICE FREE.
...ases of Pension, Patents, or Old ...Western Land Claims, write
...ance Lewis & Co.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

...day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and ...terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

OFFICE OF
...S COUNTY REFINERY,
...161 Wall St., New York.
...is refined with improved machinery, is ...darker, though the leading wholesale ...and will send samples on application)
...D MAPLE DRIPS SYRUP.

...alling Cards, with your name finely ...printed for 25c. We have 100 styles. ...Agents wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. ...R. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass.

...EWELRY GUARANTEED to Agents, ...Ladies and Gents, in their own locality, ...and a GIFT FREE. Address P. ...RIVERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

...Agents for the best selling Sta... ...Novelty Packages in the world; ...ns in Jewelry, Silverware, Queen's ...ware, Envelopes, golden Pens, Pencils, ...Yard Measure, and a piece ...Sample package, with pair of elegant ...Sleeve Buttons, post-paid, 25 cts.; 5 ...This package has been examined by ...Chief Justice Chase, and pronounced ...worth the money. Watches giv... ...Circulars free. ...& CO., 79 Broadway, New York.

$20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 ...STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

...Medals and Diplomas Awarded ...MAY'S NEW PICTORIAL BIBLES! ...Illustrations. Address for new circu... ...HUBBARD & CO., 822 Arch St., Phila.

ADVERTISING
...DICAL AND AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES ...REDUCED PRICE. For information, address ...P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, NEW YORK.

S. M. MOORE,
...Penn Avenue, near 10th St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
To the Ladies!
...just in receipt of a large invoice of
ST ELEGANT GOODS!
...to close out at great bargains and at ...little over cost. In part as follows:
French Garments,
...CONSISTING IN PART OF
...ED VELVET DRESSES,
ELEGANT SILK CLOAKS,
...in the latest styles: Paletots Sacques, new ...Cloaks, Overdresses, Neck Scarfs, ...Genuine Canton Cassel's Hair Costumes, ...Jackets, Hats and Bonnets, and a large ...Sealskin Sacques Muffs and Boas; also ...assortment of Real Lace Flouncings. ...Feb. 18, 1876.-3m.

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

oyd & Gamble,
ARCHITECTS
d Superintendents!
...ermania Bank Building,
...ner Wood and Diamond Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA. [1y.]

Miller House
LATE "CAIN HOUSE,"
...ner Main and Pittsburgh Sts.,
GREENSBURG, PA.
...Centre Town. Fronts Court House, S'th Ent ...[3-6-tf.] JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

OSES 8 Choice Monthlies sent by mail for $1.00
EEDS 25 Choice varieties of Flower Seeds by mail for $1.00.
...Send for Illustrated Catalogue of ...Bulbs and Seeds, free by mail. ...B.S.H. A. ELLIOTT & CO., ...114 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

T. D. EVANS,
RCHITECT!
...Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
...[3-6m.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

LICENSE NOTICE.—Petitions for Tavern and Eating House Licenses have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county by the following named persons, and will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county at March Sessions, 1876:

TAVERN LICENSE.

Allegheny Twp.—A. J. Christy.
Barr Twp.—Nicholas Tambour, Bern'd Vogle.
Carrolltown Boro.—Lawrence Schroth, Paul Elwanger, Edward L. Binder, And'w H. Haug.
Cambria Boro.—Peter Sarlouis, George Algner, Ann Mary Kurtz, Henry Gore, John H. Gallagher, Elizabeth McDonald, Peter Haughey, Bernard Fitzpatrick, Edward Howe, Conrad Meyer.
Conemaugh Boro.—Jos. Menser, Pius Klug, John Widman, 1st Ward; Joseph Dally, Mich'l Toohey, 2d Ward.
East Conemaugh Boro.—Leonard Kist, David Faloon.
Chest Springs Boro.—John Crouse.
Croyle Twp.—Peter Brown.
Chest Twp., at St. Boniface.—Thomas Ott.
Ebensburg Boro.—Henry Foster, John A. Blair, John Fitzharris, Michael Laterner, Martin Rist, West Ward; L. H. Linton, East Ward.
Franklin Boro.—Peter Rubritz.
Gallitzin Boro.—Albert Bender, Samuel A. Cristo.
Gallitzin Twp.—Patrick O'Dowd, Anthony McCue.
Johnstown Boro.—Conrad Raab, John V. Shaffer, E. M. Willower, John Raab, Lawrence Roth, Elizabeth Kohler, John Garhart, Henry Baltzer & Louis, C. Lambert, John Coad, Philip Shaffies, Mich. Finegan, P. O. Connell, Thos. S. Davis, John M'Dermott, John Shiffhour, 2d Ward; Henry Vonalt, Charles Zimmerman, George Shaffer, John Fritz, Charles Kast, Jos. Shoemaker, Joseph Foxler, Augus Dauges, George Raab, John Karr, Philip Herzlinger, Louis Leitenberger, Thos. H. Heist & Chas. Kropp, D.W. Harshberger, John M. King, Adom Riershark, 3d Ward; John A. Stemmer, Alben Pfeiffer, Oscar Graffe, Henry Hansman, W. H. Thompson, 4th Ward; August Weigand, 5th Ward; Henry Shaffer, 6th Ward.
Loretto Boro.—Florian Bangle, F. X. Haid.
Millville Boro.—Joseph Fieldhouse, Mrs. M. Grady Frederick Schwaderer, Emanul James, Richard Dowling, 1st Ward; Bridget McDermitt, Ann Dailey, 2d Ward.
Richland Twp.—Erhart Malzi, Bernard Nees, John Tees.
Summitville Bor.—Chaistion Reich, John W. Gillespie.
Washington Twp.—Jacob S. Kiel, Michael C. Bradley, Margaret Hale, Geo. W. Mullin, Jacob Baindle, John H. Clark, Christopher Roline.
Wilmore Boro.—George Wenderoth, Joseph Horner.
Yoder Twp.—Jacob Rohem.

QUART LICENSE.

Johnstown, 3d Ward.—John Ludwig, P. S. Fisher & Co., Henry Fritz & Co.

EATING HOUSE LICENSE.

Gallitzin Twp.—Matthew Dignum.
Carrolltown Boro.—Henry Heim, Julius Stich.
Washington Twp.—Geo. J. Schwaderer, Wm. Flinn, Mark B. McLaughlin.
Wilmore Boro.—John Schroth, P. F. Kirby.
Johnstown, 4th Ward.—Jacob Fend, Christian Kunkel.

B. McCOLGAN Clerk Q. S.
Office Clerk of Q. S., Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1876.

TRIAL LIST, MARCH TERM.—List of Causes set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg, for Cambria county, commencing on Monday, 27th March, A. D. 1876:

SECOND WEEK.

Hagus	vs. Morrison.
Johnston & Scanlan	vs. Brotherline.
Brawley use	vs. Williams.
Thomas	vs. Evans.
Roland	vs. Evans.
Owens	vs. Evans.
Myers & Co.	vs. Conrad.
Sineman	vs. Kurtz.
Boyer, endorser	vs. Hollen et. al.
Beam	vs. Benton & James.
Dillinger & Stevenson	vs. Linton & Son.
School District of Cam-bria Borough	vs. John Cox et. al.
McClasker	vs. Quinn.
Kreis	vs. Feney & Johnston.
Trout	vs. Woleslagle & Son.
Woleslagle & Son	vs. Myers & Co.
Todd's Adm.	vs. Waters.
Hearer	vs. Ivory.
Kriss	vs. Nelbower.
Seager & wife	vs. Gleason & wife.
Susltzberger & Co	vs. Harshberger.
Milliken for use	vs. Christy.

B. McCOLGAN, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office Ebensburg Feb. 28, 1876.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of ADAM SETTLEMOYER.
Letters of administration on the estate of Adam Settlemoyer, late of Croyle township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.
J. W. PRINGLE, Administrator.
Summerhill, Feb. 25, 1876. 6t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Estate of JAS. J. McGOUGH, dec'd.
Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James J. McGough, late of Summerhill township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
DANIEL BOYLE,
VALENTINE KREMER, } Executors.
March 17, 1876.—6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of MARY KEHOE, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Kehoe, late of Gallitzin township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.
THOMAS PLUNKET, Administrator.
Gallitzin, March 17, 1876.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN C. DIMOND, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of John C. Dimond, late of Wilmore borough, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Summerhill township, in said county, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
JESSE H. DIMOND, Administrator.
March 17, 1876.-6t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of ANTHONY GARMAN, dec'd.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Anthony Garman, late of West township, Cambria county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make prompt payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.
MARY GARMAN,
Chest Twp., March 10, 1876.-17-6t. Adm'x.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of LENA DELOZIER, dec'd.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Lena Delozier, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, deceased, have been issued to the undersigned, who hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
F. O'FRIEL, Executor.
Loretto, Feb. 24, 1876.-6t.

NOTICE.—The subscriber hereby notifies the public that he has this day bought at Sheriff's sale and left with Mr. JAMES S. LUCKETT, of Barr township, the following described property, to wit: 3 mares, 1 sleigh, 1 sled, 1 wagon and hay ladders, 2 sets harness, 1 plough, 1 harrow, and a lot of oats, straw and corn-fodder. All persons are cautioned against interfering with said property.
A. D. CRISTE.
Munster Twp., March 15, 1876.—3t.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A Lot of Ground, 36 by 160 feet, situate at or near Cresson, having thereon erected a comfortable Plank Dwelling House, containing seven rooms, and a small plank stable, is offered for sale VERY CHEAP. Title perfect. For terms call on or address the undersigned at Cresson, or T. W. DICK at Ebensburg.
March 17.-4t. MRS. M. A. HALLER.

COAL AND LIME for sale in large or small quantities by
March 24th, 1876.-tf. EVAN MICHAELS.

THE SHARPER'S PERIL.

"No wonder you are astonished," said Dick, "to see such an article as this in my possession, but if it is a strange thing for me to have a Bible, the way I came by it is stranger. I have had it three years; and shall keep it as long as I live. Three years ago I was living by my wits at St. Paul. Perhaps I gambled some; perhaps you would call it swindling. At all events there was a chap out there, a rich young scapegrace who loved to be fleeced; and no one loved to fleece him better than Dick. One day he came to me looking very miserable.

"Dick," said he, "I've lost my watch—a poor old turnip; but the old woman gave it to me just before she died, and I would not lose it for a farm."

I made inquiries and found that the watch had gone into a lawless backwoods settlement. How I found out is nothing to you.

"You must be a sweet baby," I interrupted. "Why, they shoot an officer on sight out there."

"I would give five hundred dollars," said Tom, passionately, "rather than lose that watch."

"Done," I said, and the next morning I started for Lake Howard, forty-seven miles in the dreary woods, dressed like a backwoodsman, with a couple of derringers in my pockets, and mounted on an animal that was once a horse, which was bought for twenty-five dollars. A dreary ride it was. To say nothing of the awful roads, the backbone of my noble steed was a source of constant misery, for I had no saddle; that would have excited suspicion at once. So I was glad, at the end of the second day, when five miles from the Lake, to stop at a log hovel by the roadside. The family were just preparing their evening meal, making it into mush—when I entered, and I was about to take a seat at the table when the old man looked at me sadly.

"Young man," said he, "I see by your locks that you don't know the Lord."

"You are right there, old man," said I. "He's a stranger to me."

At that the old fellow groaned, and immediately produced the identical Bible you see before you.

"Hear the words of wrath," he said, beginning to read, and queer work he made of it, kicking his mental shins against all the big words. I paid little attention to him, but I got somehow a vauge impression that his mind was not on his reading. Still I did not set him down as a hypocrite, as I should instantly had he been anywhere else but there, where hypocrisy seemed so superfluous. Wicked as I was, I was rather pleased than otherwise to find symptoms of piety in that God-forsaken place. The reading and the supper over, the old man said inquiringly:

"Maybe ye'r going into the Virginia settlement."

"That's just where I am going," I replied.

"Then if you take that ring with you, violence will be done you. Them people don't know you."

Sure enough, like a confounded fool, as the wisest of us may be at times, I had worn my emerald ring all the way.

"Young man," said the old fellow again, "what are you driving at? Never be a hypocrite; you are no laboring man. The Lord be merciful to you."

"Right again old stick-in-the-mud," said I. "I am no laboring man; I never did work for a living, and I never will. I don't mind telling you, on account of your remarkable piety, that I am up here on a little business for a friend. Perhaps you can help me, in which case you can earn a dollar or two. Perhaps you don't know such a fellow as Merriman—Austin Merriman?"

"A desperate fellow," said the old man with a shudder, "who knows not the Lord."

"Perhaps," I said, "he's a sport, a gay and festive sort of a wood-chopper. Maybe he traded a little once in a while, in jewelry."

"He has been trying to trade a watch for a pair of steers," and as this, of course, was what I wanted to know I pulled out my wallet and gave the man two dollars. How sharp he looked at the other bills.

"The Lord does provide," he said turning to his wife; "why, sir, would you believe, we haven't a morsel of pork in the house!"

Little did I think how that old boy, with his piety, had pumped me. I am ashamed to this day to think how he came it over me.

"I hope the Lord will bless you," he said, as I started the next morning.—"Be sure you stop here when you come back."

I told him I would—I rather liked his mush and milk for a change. I had hardly got out of sight of the hovel when a deer started across the road; I fired one of my pistols at it and neglected to load it again. Very foolish, but I was a little reckless.

I suppose I was about five miles from the old man's place, when all at once I came in sight of the very man I was after; he was splitting rails by the roadside. I knew he was the man I was after, because, dangling from the pocket of his plush vest, was Tom Vincent's watch chain; but what was my astonishment to find, on a second look, that I knew him. Why, sir, he was one of the cussedest horse thieves that infested the woods, Bill Strahl, the name I knew him by. He knew me at once.

"Hallos," he said, "what do you do here?" As he said this he picked up his rifle; he and I were never friends.

"What do you think?" said I, putting my hand into my pocket.

"No good," he said, "you infernal beat," and with that he made a motion to level his rifle.

In an instant I whipped out my derringer, and gave him an excellent opportunity to look square down the muzzle.

"You are covered," said I, "drop your gun."

He dropped it and began to tremble. If he had known how I trembled inside, he would not have been so scared. The sense of deadly pain is not so easy to get used to. I dismounted, fired his gun into the ground, broke the stock against a tree and threw it into the brush and tied my horse to a stump.

"Now, my friend," I said to Merriman, "be kind enough to march."

"Where?" he asked.

"Into the woods," I replied.

"You ain't going to kill me?" he said inquiringly.

"No," I responded, "though you deserve it. I am going to tie you to a tree, gag you and leave you there."

"That will be ten times wuss?" he said piteously.

How pleasant it is to be cruel! It is a temptation that few men, one way or another, can resist. As my victim and myself penetrated the forest I begged him, sarcastically, to select the tree he would like; and when I had secured and gagged him, and had marched off a dozen yards or so and aimed my derringer at him, it was jolly to see him writhe and squirm and make motions for mercy. Finally I fired the weapon over his head, and he fainted. My pistols were both empty. I "blazed the trees," so that his friends would find him before night, and made my way back to the road. What was my astonishment to find my horse gone—stolen without a doubt!

"Whew!" I soliloquized, "this is a moral neighborhood," and immediately thought about loading up. What was my further astonishment to find that I had lost my box of cartridges! So much for carelessness. And there I was, sir, in the midst of a township of notorious thieves, without a weapon, without a horse, and with over a hundred dollars in money and property in my possession. The thing did look a little dubious.

"Thank my stars," I thought to myself, "there's one highly conscientious Christian in these woods"—referring to the old man, of course; and at his house, a little after sundown, I arrived, pretty well tired out. The old fellow was on the lookout for me.

"Ah," said he, as I entered, "I knew the Lord would bless you. I have been praying for you all day."

"Thanks," I said, "but never mind about the blessing; all I want is some mush and a blanket, and your horse in the morning to take me to Watertown."

"You shall have 'em," he said, "but shan't I read a chapter?"

"No."

"The Lord *has* blessed you?" said the old devil inquiringly.

"Yes," I said. "He has; I have done what I wanted and got rid of my horse besides," and these were the last words I said to the old man till about two o'clock in the morning. About that time, sir, I was awakened by a sharp pain in my cheek, and a loud "thug" on the floor beside me. I clapped my hand to my cheek and felt blood; but between me and the window was the old man's form. Why, sir, a streak of lightning is nothing to a man's nerves at such a time! Before you could say "Jack Robinson," before there was time to form a single coherent thought, I found myself doing the very best thing I could—clutching the old man by the throat and pressing the muzzle of my empty pistol to his temple—he shaking like an aspen leaf.

"Oh, don't shoot!" he screamed; "Jesus was always merciful!"

"Was he?" said I, giving his throat an awful squeeze.

"Oh, don't kill him," wailed the old woman; "the Lord will bless you if you don't."

"Get up, you Jezebel, and strike a light, or I will send him and you, too, to the Prince of Darkness," I growled.

The light was struck. What did I see? Oh, nothing in particular; only the floor torn up and a grave dug to put me in, where the wolves would not disturb me. I had noticed that the boards were loose when I first came in. As I saw this I could not help knocking the old man down with the barrel of my pistol, and pitching him into the hole. I put his Bible in my pocket as a memento; in three minutes I was mounted on his horse and on the road to Watertown.

Not quite unmolested, though, for as I turned the corner of the fence a bullet whizzed spitefully at me. I turned around. The old she-devil was standing in the doorway, with a smoking rifle in her hands.

"You darsn't come back," she screamed.

"You're right, old gal, I darsn't," tho't I, plunging into the darkness.

A weary midnight ride was that to Watertown. Not that the pain of the wound was so much, for the axe had but scraped the skin. But the unutterable melancholy of a night in the almost virgin forest, the indescribable sounds, the coyote's yell, the sad wailings and the mournful rustling of the leaves, filled me with a blueness that was awful blue—set me to think of things almost forgotten, and that were sad to think of then—of days that were different from those days; well—

When Tom Vincent, like a man, paid me the $500, I went into the picture agency business, and have not touched a card since.

THE POINT OF THE JOKE.

MR. SNIFFIN'S STORY.

Mr. Sniffin was at a dinner party given a few days ago at Boddley's. While the company were at the table Sniffin said in a loud voice:

'By the way did you read that mighty good thing in the *Bulletin* the other day, about the woman over in Pencader? It was one of the most amusing things that ever came under my observation. The woman's name you see was Emma. Well, sir, there were two young fellows paying attention to her, and after she accepted one of them, the other also proposed to her, and as she felt certain that the first one wasn't in earnest she accepted the second one too. So a few days later both of 'em called at the same time, both of them claimed her hand, and both insisted on marrying her at once. Then, of course, she found herself face to face with a mighty unpleasant—unpleasanter—er—er—less see what's the word I want? Unpleasant—er—er. Blamed if I haven't forgotten the word.'

'Predicament,' suggested Boddley.

'No, that's not it. What's the name of that thing with two horns? Unpleasant—er—er—hang it, it's gone, clear out of my mind.'

'A cow,' hinted Miss Gridley.

'No, not a cow.'

'Maybe it's a buffalo,' remarked Dr. Potts.

'No, no kind of an animal. Something else with two horns. Mighty queer I can't recall it.'

'Perhaps it's a brass band,' observed Butterwick.

'Or a man who's had a couple of drinks,' suggested Peter Lamb.

'Of course not.'

'You don't mean a fire company?' asked Mrs. Boddley.

'No—no. That's the confounded queerest thing I ever heard of, that I can't remember that word,' said Mr. Sniffin, getting warm and beginning to feel miserable.

'Well give us the rest of the story without it,' said Boddley.

'That's the mischief of it,' said Mr. Sniffin. 'The whole joke turns on that infernal word.'

'*Two* horns did you say?' asked Dr. Potts. 'May be it is a cat fish?'

'Or a snail?' remarked the judge.

'N-no—none of those.'

'Is it an elephant or a walrus?' asked Mrs. Potts.

'I guess I'll have to give it up,' said Mr. Sniffin wiping the perspiration from his brow.

'Well that's the sickest old story I ever run across,' remarked Butterwick to Boddley. Then everybody smiled, and Mr. Sniffin excused himself upon the ground that he had to meet a man, and he withdrew.

The mystery is yet unsolved. We never published such a story as that; and we have an impression that Sniffin was trying to build one up by bringing the woman's name, Emma, somehow into a pun with the word 'Dilemma.' We are glad he failed. A man who undertakes to palm off such jokes upon this paper can be spared from society without anybody experiencing a sense of loss.

CHEERFUL PEOPLE.—God bless the cheerful person—man, woman or child, old or young, illiterate or educated, handsome or homely. Over and above every other social trait stands cheerfulness. What the sun is to nature and what the stars are to night, are cheerful persons in the house and by the wayside. They go unobtrusively, unconsciously about their silent mission, brightening up every scene with happiness beaming from their faces. We love to sit near them—we love the glance of their eye, the tone of their voice; the little children find them out, oh, so quickly! amidst the denser crowd, and passing by the knotted brow and compressed lip, glide near, and lay a confiding little hand on their knee, and lift clear young eyes to their loving eyes.

SAYS an exchange: This is a great year for the old man. Grandfathers who have been neglected and made to feel that they were in the way, and wished they were dead—who have long been thrust away in the kitchen and left to mumble to themselves in the chimney corner—are astonished by being brushed up of an evening and brought into the parlor, where they are shown off to the company as centennial relics. "Grandfather, you knew Washington, didn't you?" screams a granddaughter in his ear, for he is very deaf. "Yes, yes," says grandfather, "the Gin'rel borer'd a chaw terbaccer of me many and many a time!" The old man is going to Philadelphia, sure.

THE JUDGE'S STORY.

"I don't see how I could have done more for him than I did; but still the man should not have been punished—he should have been acquitted."

With these words the Judge awoke to the consciousness that he had a fellow traveler; and then, as if some explanation of his remark would be in order, he went on:

"We had a very interesting trial in Austin last week. Tom Carberry—Irish Tom he is called—was tried for murder. I defended him, and never struggled harder for a client in my life. For a week before, and throughout the trial, I worked night and day to look up testimony, and to present the case to the jury in the best possible light. I consulted with all the attorneys not engaged for the prosecution. We got him off with three years in the penitentiary; but he ought not to have been punished—he should have been acquitted."

The fellow passenger queried as to the circumstances attending the alleged murder, and the Judge answered:

"They were very peculiar, and that is the reason why the trial was so very interesting. A woman up in Montana, who never saw Tom Carberry, thought that he had done her a great wrong; and so, when she was asked, as the phrase is, "to take up with a new man," she named her terms:

"'Kill Tom Carberry, of Austin, Nevada.'

"'But I never saw nor heard of the man,' said the Montana aspirant.

"'Nevertheless,' said she, 'kill Tom Carberry.'

"'It is the depth of winter,' was objected, 'and we are hundreds of miles from Austin. The journey cannot now be made.'

"'Kill him in the Spring," said the unrelenting woman.

"'Yes, said he, and the compact was sealed.'

"With the opening of travel in the Spring there arrived at Salt Lake City, by the Montana stage, an individual who freely announced that he was on his way to kill Carberry.

Tom heard of it, but he took no steps either to get out of the way or to be specially prepared to see company. He was then employed at Keystone Mill, nine miles from town, and he staid there nearly a whole week after he knew the Montana chap was in Austin. You see, Tom is a peaceable man, and he didn't want any difficulty. Most men would have come in at once, and got the affair off their hands."

The listener entertained doubts at this point, but, saying nothing, the Judge proceeded:

"Saturday evening, just as usual with him, Tom came into the city, and after getting shaved and fixed up for the holiday, he went around to the saloons, where many of the people of mining towns spent their leisure, to meet their friends. It wasn't long till he encountered the Montana fellow, who began at once, in Tom's hearing, to make insulting remarks."

Here the listener interrupted with—"Why did he make insulting remarks? If he had made a long journey solely for the purpose of killing Tom, why didn't he shoot him off-hand?"

"Because," said the Judge, "that would have been murder. The community is down on murder, and he would have been dangling from an awning beam in fifteen minutes.' Killing is a very different matter. When two men get into a fight, and all is fair between them, and one kills the other, the community don't ordinary seem much concerned on the subject. Under such circumstances, the only way for Montana was to provoke Tom to a quarrel, and lead him to fight. But Tom wasn't disposed to gratify him—he wouldn't take any notice—didn't seem to hear; but repeatedly left one saloon to go to another, just to keep out of the way. Montana followed him up until, at last, standing right before Tom, he jumped up about two feet from the floor, and came down with a heavy jar, and said: "I'm chief!" Even this Tom didn't resent, and when he got up and went away to his room to bed, there wasn't one of them to say a good word for him.

"Montana enjoyed a season of glory. He had said, "I'm chief!" in a public place, and no man had dared to accept the challenge.

"The next morning Tom was standing on the sidewalk, when Montana came along, and they met face to face. Tom spoke to him in a very quiet, low tone, saying:

"'Stanger, you used me pretty rough last night, but I don't bear malice. Jest say that you'd been drinkin' and didn't mean it, and we'll say no more about it.

"Montana answered: 'No apologies in mine.'

"'Well,' said Tom, "you needn't apologize; come into the saloon and cling glasses with me, and we'll let the matter drop."

"Then Montana" said: 'Tom Carberry, either you're generous, or else you're cowardly, an' if I'd known you at the start it's most likely I wouldn't ha' waded in. But the matter can't be let drop, for there's hundreds of people in my section an' between here an' there who know that I came here to kill you, so there's but two ways—we must fight, or you must run. If you'll run, it'll be just as good to me as to fight.'

"Tom's almost suppliant bearing disappeared on the instant, and he said: 'Stranger, I ain't much in the habbit o' runnin' an' if we're to fight we may as well have it out now as at any time. Are you heeled?'

"Tom asked this question, because we have a law against carrying concealed weapons, which is regarded at such hours as people think they will have no use for their arms, and disregarded at all others.'

"The answer was, 'No: I left my revolver with the barkeeper at the Exchange.'

"'Get it,' said Tom; 'I'll wait for you here.'

* * * * *

"I am making a long story of the shooting, which in reality was very soon over. They fired three shots apiece in as many seconds. Tom's third ball passed through Montana's heart, and he was dead before his head rebounded on the brick pavement. Carberry surrendered himself at once, and was kept in jail until his trial come off, although bail to any amount was offered."

After a pause, the Judge added: "I don't see how I could have done more for him than I did; but the man should not have been punished—he should have been acquitted; and he would have been but for one circumstance, which prejudiced the court and jury against him."

"What was the circumstance so prejudicial?" questioned the listener,

"The Montana chap was the fourth man Tom had killed in Austin," answered the Judge innocently.—*Overland Monthly.*

A PROFESSIONAL SELL.—The ownership of a dog was the subject of litigation in Clarksville, Ky., and there was a large attendance of interested countrymen at the trial. Great things were expected of the opposing lawyers, Hurd and Dougall, who had been hired at great cost to come from Louisville. Hurd was prompt, but Dougall was delayed, and the Justice, being a stickler for punctuality, decided that the case must go on. All the evidence had been taken when Dongall entered. "I'm afraid I'll have to lose my fee," he whispered to Hurd, who responded, "Oh, no; I'll give you the points of the evidence in two minutes, and you can sum up just as well as though you had been here from the start." Thereupon Hurd told him that the trouble was about a trade of a dog for a jackass, and pretended to give him the particulars. The audience was impatient during the whispering, and was deeply attentive to the oratory when it began. Dougall glowingly described the qualities of the dog, told affecting stories of his sagacity, and wrought his hearers up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Then he paused, wiped his heated brow, and said, solemnly: "Now, gentlemen of the jury, we come to the jackass." "Eh?" said the Justice. "Now," the orator repeated, with impressive emphasis, "we come to the jackass." "You are the first jackass I've heard of in this case," said the Justice, and an outburst of laughter informed Dougall how badly he had been sold. On the way to Louisville he said to Hurd: "I will make an earnest effort not to kill you, if you will promise never to mention this case," but Hurd said he would risk his life rather than not tell.

WOMAN'S NATURE.—At the lower end of Woodward avenue yesterday an old apple woman offered her fruit to a vessel captain who was sighing over the good times of 1864. She wanted three cents apiece for her apples. He gave her a pleasant look and said:

"Well, well. Why you look as young as you did ten years ago. Same bright eyes and red cheeks—same white teeth."

"Take an apple for two cents, captain," she replied.

"I presume you are fifty years old," he continued, "but who'd know it? Lots of ladies at thirty look as old as you do."

"Take an apple for a cent, captain," she answered, smiling like a rose.

"Some rich old fellow will come along some day, searching for a buxom wife," said the captain, "and you won't have to peddle apples any more."

"Here, captain, two for a cent, take two of the biggest!" she exclaimed, and then ran after him and dropped two more into his overcoat pocket.

DON'T LAUGH AT BREAKING HEARTS.—Do not laugh at the drunken man reeling through the street, however ludicrous the sight may be; just stop to think. He is going home to some tender heart that will throb with intense agony; some doting mother, perhaps, who will grieve over the downfall of her once sinless boy; or it may be a fond wife, whose heart will almost burst with grief as she views the destruction of her idol; or it may be a loving sister who will shed bitter tears over the degredation of her brother, shorn of his manliness and self-respect. Rather drop a tear in silent sympathy with those hearts so keenly sensitive and tender, and yet so proud and loyal that they cannot accept sympathy tendered them either in word, look or act, although it might fall upon their crushed and wounded hearts as refreshingly as the summer dew upon the withering plant.

BRUSSELS has the largest ice house in the world. The roof covers an area of 18,000 square feet; the walls are double, and filled with moss and sawdust. There are nine separate ice chambers, each of 30,000 cubic feet capacity. There are galleries for storing meat in hot weather, capable of holding 2,000 quarters. A million tons of ice have been stored in the building at one time.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - March 31, 1876.

THE delegates from this Congressional district to the St. Louis Democratic national convention are R. L. Johnston, Esq. of this place, and E. L. Kerr, Esq., of Bedford. The elector is John H. Uhl, Esq., of Somerset, and the member of the State committee is George Stroop, Esq., editor of the Tyrone *Democrat*.

THE proceedings of the Democratic State convention recently held at Lancaster will be found in another part of our paper. The convention was as able a body of repsesentative Democrats as has convened in this State for many years, and the platform which it adopted, being a vast improvement upon the one put forth at Erie last September, will command the approval of the Democracy of the entire State. The proceedings of the convention were harmonious, and its action throughout is indicative of a healthy party feeling, which fully appreciates its duty, as well as a fixed determination to perform it in the important campaign which is approaching.

STANLEY WOODWARD, of Luzerne county, committed a great blunder when he offered a resolution in the Lancaster convention virtually instructing the delegates from this State to the St. Louis convention to vote for Judge Black as its nominee for President. The convention was not called for the purpose of bestowing an empty compliment upon Judge Black, or any other man; and, besides this, it was calculated to place Judge Black in a false position, as he has too much political sagacity not to know that he stands about as good chance of being struck with lightning as he has of being nominated at St. Louis. The resolution was offered without his knowledge or consent, and the convention did a wise thing by laying it on the table.

SINCE the fall of Belknap and the testimony of Orvil L. Grant before Mr. Clymer's committee, exposing the facilities afforded him by his brother, the President, for obtaining control over and speculating in post-traderships, the third term project, if not absolutely dead, has grown small by degrees and beautifully less. But that Grant himself has abandoned it is not any more certain now than it was at any time since he wrote his ambiguous letter to Harry White last May. For anything that appears on the surface of Republican politics, he may still be regarded as rolling the third term idea under his tongue as a sweet morsel and as looking forward for the happening of the contingency which, in his opinion, might render his renomination a necessity. Although recent developements at Washington have serverely damaged his political prospects at Cincinnati, his case is by no means as hopeless as some people might imagine.

THE bill relating to the erection of public watering troughs along the highways has become a law, although important limitations are attached. Any one who shall erect a trough not less than four feet long, twelve inches wide, and ten inches deep, and keep it continually supplied (when not frozen) with clear running water, shall be entitled to an annual reduction of $5 from his taxes. When there is no spring or stream, the same bounty is awarded for the providing of a pump and trough, to be kept in good order. Supervisors may erect such watering troughs or pumps, should private individuals omit to do so. Any persons injuring or defacing such troughs shall be punished by a fine of not over $20, or imprisonment not exceeding ten days, on conviction before any justice. The limits fixed by the law are that troughs erected under the act are not to be nearer than five miles to each other on any public road, and it is not to apply to counties of less than 45,000 inhabitants.

ON the day after Caleb P. Marsh gave his testimony before Mr. Clymer's committee on expenditures in the war department, he left New York city and went to Montreal. A howl was at once sent up by the radical press that Clymer, for certain purposes, had connived at, if he had not actually advised, his escape. Without the evidence of Marsh, the conviction of Belknap would have been difficult, if not impossible, and although Mr. Clymer could have no possible motive in advising him to leave the country, it suited the crooked ways of radicalism to make the charge against him. Marsh, as he quickly discovered, was as liable to be prosecuted for giving a bribe to Belknap as the latter was for accepting it. The President having sent him a pardon, however, he returned to Washington last week and testified before the committee that Mr. Clymer had nothing to do with his escape, but that he had gone away on his own motion, simply to avoid being arrested. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a leading Republican paper, has the manhood to do justice to Mr. Clymer by saying:

> The explanation made by Marsh of his late exodus into Canada shows the danger of premature fault-finding. Caleb says that he fled away upon learning from the papers what a serious turn things were taking and how unpleasantly likely it seemed that he, also, as well as the disgraced secretary, would be indicted. When he made this disagreeable discovery he was in New York, from which place he straightway took his departure and journeyed northward. Those injurious accusations which have been made against Mr. Clymer are therefore proved without foundation in fact, and must be withdrawn.

IN the brief space of one month Hiester Clymer has been the subject of more radical calumny and abuse than were ever before heaped upon any public man in this country. Why has he been thus singled out as a shining mark for the envenomed arrows of radical hate? Has he ever stolen anything since the commencement of the present session of Congress, or at any other time, or been concerned in any fraudulent contracts, or in manipulating post-traderships on the frontier, or in anything whatever inconsistent with the conduct and purposes of an honorable man? Nothing of the kind. But he happens to be chairman of the committee on expenditures of the war department—a committee which was created about ten years ago, but which under radical rule has been regarded of so little importance that before the present Democratic House assembled, it never even met and organized. When Mr. Clymer, however, was placed at its head he meant business and went vigorously at work. How well and thoroughly he has performed his duty let the sudden and disgraceful fall of Belknap answer. Who drove a corrupt Secretary of War out of the cabinet? Not Grant, but Clymer and his committee. Who exposed Orvil L. Grant and his post trader frauds, if it was not Hiester Clymer? Who but Clymer and the Democratic members of his committee have taught the country that such a committee ever before had an existence? Mr. Clymer's offense in radical estimation consists in having exposed and dragged down a cabinet officer. This is the unpardonable sin which he has committed and for which radical editors will never forgive him. If he had taken any other shape than *that* he would not be the arrant cheat and trickster that they represent him to be. The people fully understand the matter and will not withdraw their confidence in Mr. Clymer in consequence of the bitter and unceasing abuse of which he has been the object. He and his committee intend to persevere in the work upon which they have entered of unearthing fraud and corruption, no matter whether it be a Democrat or a Republican who may come to grief. From recent revelations his committee, although like the mills of the gods it may grind exceedingly slow, will grind exceedingly fine. The committee having struck a perfect *bonanza* of corruption in the Belknap vein, can now turn its attention to a development of the smaller radical leads.

IT would be the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out if a Democratic State convention could be held without that brazen bushwhacker, Sam Josephs, appearing on the scene, either as a delegate or as an outside disturbing element in its proceedings. Josephs was prevented from attending the Lancaster convention as a regularly accredited delegate, by reason of his having removed from his old and congenial habitation in the third legislative district, and, unfortunately for himself, taken up his residence in another and more reputable community. Where men of his stamp are compelled to go to the Democratic rear. Samuel, however, was at Lancaster as a looker on in Venice, and it occurred to his innocent and guileless nature that the Democratic machine could not be successfully run without his aid and interference. Intent, therefore, on business, he procured a written substitution from one Geo. J. McIntyre, a delegate from the 28th Philadelphia district, who had a fellow feeling for his friend Josephs, and presented it to the convention as his warrant to be admitted to a seat in that body. But Sam had counted this time without his host, and McIntyre's deputation was received with a storm of indignation by the convention that would have caused even a more shameless political knave than Josephs to quake and tremble. The day of Sam Josephs, like that of every other dog, had come, and having been indignantly commanded to step down and out, he stood not on the order of his going but went at once. This little episode was one of the most gratifying features in the proceedings of the convention. It is to be hoped that this was the last act in the drama of his disgraceful political career, and that he will never again attempt to cross the door-steps of another Democratic State convention.

MR. MONAGHAN in his excellent speech on the occasion of his election as permanent chairman of the Democratic State convention at Lancaster, on Wednesday of last week, struck the key-note of the coming presidential campaign in his concluding sentence, "Let us, in our actions to-day, remember that the great need of the country is honesty and upright men in office, and it is our mission to supply that want." Things have come to such a pass in the management of political affairs, remarks an exchange, that the ordinary questions of policy about which men differ must be held in abeyance, pending a necessary moral purgation. It is of little use to amend our laws or repair our constitutions, if they are to be enforced by a civil service so rotten that no department of it appears to be any longer sound or substantial. It is to be hoped that the republican party which has done so much to debauch and lower the tone of political morality will make a resolute struggle to reform itself by the nomination of good candidates. The democratic party will set it an example for emulation in this respect in any event, and devote the centennial year to the single work of regeneration and administrative reform.

CAPT. WOODRUFF, of the Johnstown *Democrat*, is entitled to the honor of having made the motion in the Lancaster convention which prompted Sam. Josephs to incontinently flee from the wrath to come.

The Democracy in Council.

The Democratic State convention which assembled at Lancaster on Wednesday, March 22d, was called to order by Col. Hendrick B. Wright, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who counseled order and decorum. By an almost unanimous vote, Hon. William H. Playford, of Fayette county, was elected temporary chairman of the convention, and returned his thanks for the compliment. He advised harmony, counseled the exposure of corruption wherever it existed, and said there should be no hesitancy in declaring for right principles. Corruption, he declared, should be investigated even if it implicated the President of the United States.

After the temporary organization had been effected and committees on permanent organization, credentials and resolutions appointed, Robert E. Monaghan, of West Chester, was unanimously chosen permanent chairman of the convention, and fifty vice presidents and numerous secretaries were named. The chairman made an eloquent address on assuming the duties of his position.

THE PLATFORM.

Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, chairman of the committee or resolutions, reported the following platform, which was adopted:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention met, reasserts its oft-repeated declarations of devotion to all of the provisions of the Federal Constitution and to a perpetual union of the States; pledges itself to rigid fidelity to public trusts, to a pure and economical administration of the Federal, State, and Municipal Governments, to local self-governments in every section, to the honest payment of the public debt and to sound preservation of the public faith. They see with humiliation and alarm the evidences of bribery, fraud, and peculations in high places, the distress that prevails and the wide spread financial ruin that impends over the people of the State, and they charge that these evils are direct results of the personal government, unwise legislation, vicious financial policy, extravagance and corruption of the Republican party and its officials, and inviting all of every shade of political opinion who believe in official purity and fidelity in the adjustment of financial questions upon a sound basis, having regard for the interests of the whole people and not of a class, in the recognition of the final settlement of all questions submitted to the arbitrament of the sword, and in a policy which under the Constitution keeps abreast of the progress and civilization of the age, to unite with them, they declare:

First. That the civil service of the Government has become corrupt, and is made the object of personal gain, and infidelity to public trust has become the rule and not the exception. We believe that honesty, capacity, and fidelity are the only tests of fitness for public station, and that the wholesome penalties of the law should be used with rigor to enforce official accountability.

Second. That the recent and repeated exposures of fraud and corruption in the administration of public affairs call for a searching and thorough investigation of the conduct and condition of every branch of the public service, to the end that all corrupt practices may be brought to light, and that all who have abused and betrayed their public trusts, whatever may be their station, may be exposed and punished; and we urge those in charge of this subject at Washington to a prompt, thorough and exhaustive examination of their respective field of labor.

Third. That retrenchment and economy are indispensible in Federal, State, and Municipal Administration as an essential means towards lessening the burdens of the people, and we commend the efforts of the majority in the House of Representatives for the reduction of the expenditures of the Federal Government to a just standard, and their determination to lessen the number of useless officials.

Fourth. That general amnesty to all persons implicated in the late rebellion against the Government of the United States who have not already been relieved from disabilities by the action of Congress and of the President would be an allowable and proper exercise of governmental power in the year of the Centennial celebration of American independence, and that the recommendation of such a measure by President Grant in a public message, and its endorsement and passage by a Republican House of Representatives at a former session, constitute full proof that such a measure is fit, judicious, and timely.

Fifth. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania cordially approve of those provisions of the State constitutions, to wit: The eighteenth section of the third article and the second section of the tenth article, which protect not only school funds, but other public moneys from appropriation to sectarian uses, and that they fitly illustrate that doctrine of the separation of Church and State which always has been a cardinal one with the Democratic party.

Sixth. That the statute for the resumption of specie payments on the first day of January, 1879, is impossible to execute. It is a deliberate proclamation that at that date the United States will go into bankruptcy. It paralyzes industry, creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer and producer out of employment, is a standing threat upon the business man, and ought to be forthwith repealed.

Seventh. That gold and silver are the only true bases for the currency of the Republic, and that Congress should take such steps for the resumption of specie payments as will most surely and speedily reach that result without destroying the business interests of the people.

Eighth. That the present depression of all our national industries, which checks the wholesome flow of capital through the channels of enterprise and denies to honest labor a decent livelihood, is the direct inevitable fruit of extravagance and of reckless and dishonest Republican tampering with the finances of the country, and we denounce the authors of that legislation as officials who have unsettled the foundations alike of the State and of the home. We call upon the people to aid us to halt them in this fatal career, and to set their faces in the direction of practicable measures, which shall eventually enable the Treasury of the United States to keep its slighted faith with rich and poor alike. We demand legislation through the power of the Federal Government, which shall give performance for promises and restore solvency to the nation by restoring prosperity to the people.

Resolved. That in common with the people of our sister States, we rejoice in the opportunity to celebrate the Centennial of the proclamation of our emancipation from the government of the British crown, marking, as it did, the epoch of the greatest event in modern history, and feel a just pride that its celebration should be upon the soil of our own Commonwealth, and in the city where independence was declared.

Mr. Stanley Woodward, of Luzerne, presented a resolution that the convention present for the consideration of the Democratic party of the Union the name of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black for President, being well assured that his nomination and election would secure an administration distinguished by the simplicity, economy, and personal purity of former days. The resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, Hon. Charles R. Buckalew was chosen by acclamation to head the Electoral Ticket to be voted for this fall.

The election of a Chairman of the State Committee next being in order, Captain William M'Clelland, of Pittsburg, was elected on third ballot. The chairman announced the selection of Mr. M'Clelland, after which the names of the members of the State Committee were announced, as follows:

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

William M'Can Hess, Chairman.

1 Thos. M'Donough.	26 E. V. Hawley.
2 Morris Murphy.	27 J. T. Baker.
3 John Hublet.	28 N. M. Wanner.
4 James Brennan.	29 M. Beard.
5 ———	30 Joseph Dolan.
6 Thomas Menetta.	31 A. G. Bonsall.
7 Albert Lawrence.	32 Muhl'b'g Williams
8 Joseph B. Allen.	33 M. M. McNeill.
9 J. L. Forward.	34 P. Gray Meek.
10 John G. Randall.	35 George Stroup.
11 Henry M. Kelm.	36 A. B. Coffroth.
12 H. B. Dickinson.	37 K. L. Blood.
13 A. J. Steinman.	38 John Woodcock.
14 W. S. Yundt.	39 Jas. S. Moorhead.
15 Elb'ge M'Conkey.	40 Abner Ross.
16 C. T. Haines.	41 Jas. C. Van Delan.
17 Gibson Bowers.	42 W. P. Beadell.
18 Jere. S. Hess.	43 Robert Liddell.
19 O. B. Kelley.	44 W. H. Stoughton.
20 F. A. Beamish.	45 J. R. P. Duff.
21 E. L. Merrimon.	46 M. Donahue.
22 E. O. Greenwald.	47 P. J. Pearce.
23 W.W. Kingsbury.	48 Jno. B. M'Callister
24 Fred. E. Embick.	49 James Heimphill.
25 H. H. Goodrich.	50 Homer J. Humes.

Resolutions were passed naming W. L. Scott, of Erie, for the national executive committee, instructing the delegation to vote as a unit on all subjects and thanking the officers.

The district electors and the representative delegates were then announced, as follows:

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

C. R. Buckalew and S. B. Wilson.

ELECTORS.

First—Robert P. Steif.
Second—George R. Bell.
Third—William H. Wright.
Fourth—Thomas E. Gaskill.
Fifth—John Morgan.
Sixth—Dr. John A. Morrison.
Seventh—Colonel O. Jones.
Eighth—William K. Hawk.
Ninth—Joel L. Lightner.
Tenth—Henry T. Trumbauer.
Eleventh—George H. Rowland.
Twelfth ———
Thirteenth—J. B. McCamant.
Fourteenth—Daniel D. Boas.
Fifteenth—J. B. McCollom.
Sixteenth—F. W. Knox.
Seventeenth—John H. Uhl.
Eighteenth—Thomas Bower.
Nineteenth—David Small.
Twentieth—Sebastian Wimmer.
Twenty-first—James J. Haslett.
Twenty second—John B. Guthrie.
Twenty-third—R. N. Gibson.
Twenty-fourth—David S. Morris.
Twenty-fifth—R. R. Brown.
Twenty sixth—Thomas W. Grayson.
Twenty-seventh—Benjamin F. Morris.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

William A. Wallace, Andrew H. Dill.
Hiester Clymer, Hugh M. North.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. George McGowan, William M. Reilly.
2. John R. Read, Thomas D. Pearce.
3. Samuel J. Randall, William McMullin.
4. W. V. McGrath, Henry Donahue.
5. John Fullerton, Frederick Gerker.
6. R. E. Monaghan, J. B. Rhodes.
7. George Ross, James R. Gotwald.
8. Amos B. Wanner, Evan Mishler.
9. W. Hayes Grier, J. L. Steinmetz.
10. William Mutchler, Thos. B. Metzgar.
11. David Lowenbarg, A. G. Brodhead, jr.
12. Hendrick B. Wright, James Corbett.*
13. D. E. Nice, W. M. Ramsey.
14. George W. Ryan, George H. Spang.
15. R. A. Packer, W. H. Dimmick.
16. John B. Beck, George D. Jackson.
17. R. L. Johnson, E. L. Kerr.
18. Dr. A. J. Fisher, John A. Magee.
19. F. E. Beltzhoover, Thomas Hoover.
20. A. C. Noves, Thomas M. Uttley.
21. Charles E. Boyle, Alexander Patton.
22. Anthony F. Keating, W. J. Brennan.
23. Malcolm Hay, Alexander G. Cochrane.
24. William C. Dunlap, Ianthus Bently.
25. Silas M. Clarke, H. N. Lee.
26. John T. Bard, James A. Stracham.
27. Robert L. Coffin, J. Ross Thompson.

*A contest is spoken of in this district.

NATATION AS A SCIENCE.—President Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, granted the use of the old Navy Yard to Paul Boyton, the celebrated aquarian who successfully crossed the English Channel, for two days, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, in order that he might give thereon morning and afternoon exhibitions of his skill for the benefit of the Centennial Fund. There is room for ten thousand spectators, and so the four exhibitions gave a very large number of people an opportunity to amuse themselves and be patriotic at the same time. Boyton illustrated the different methods of locomotion in the water, showing how one can go against a sea or with it. He rigged himself like a sloop, his body the hull, and then set a mainsail, gaff topsail and jib, twenty-two feet of canvass in all. After showing how a person in one of these dresses can signal with flags, he illustrated how he sent dispatches in the English Channel. Then, from floating debris supposed to come from a wreck, he constructed a solid raft. One of the most interesting of his feats was his exemplification of how a line can be carried to a wreck. Mr. Boyton sails direct for Russia the week after next, he having accepted a liberal offer from the Czar to drill the coast guard, which is going to be entirely equipped with suits similar to that worn by Boyton.

A PIGMY GRAVEYARD IN TENNESSEE.—An ancient graveyard of vast proportions has been found in Coffee county. It is similar to those found in White county and other places in Middle Tennessee, but is vastly more extensive, and shows that the race of pygmies who once inhabited this country were very numerous. The writer of the letter says: "Some considerable excitement and curiosity took place a few days since, near Hillsboro, Coffee county, on James Brown's farm. A man was ploughing in a field which has been cultivated many years, and ploughed up a man's skull and other bones. After making further examination they found that there were about six acres in the graveyard. They were buried in a sitting or standing position. The bones show that they were a dwarf tribe of people, about three feet high. It is estimated that there were about 75,000 to 100,000 buried there. This shows that this country was inhabited hundreds of years ago.—*Woodbury (Tenn.) Press.*

THE Republican State convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, but up to the time of going to press Thursday afternoon we have heard nothing of its doings, except that W. H. Koontz, of Somerset, was elected temporary chairman, D. J. Morrell, of Johnstown, was chosen as one of the electors, and John Cessna, of Bedford, and Ed. Scull, of Somerset, were selected as representative delegates to the Cincinnati convention, with instructions to vote for Gov. Hartrauft for President.

News and Other Notings.

—The richest lead mines ever found in this country have just been discovered near Baxter Springs, Kansas.

—A Rochester woman picked out of her knee the other day a needle that she sat down on twenty-five years ago.

—A company of boys is being drilled at Pittsburg for the centennial, the whole to be handsomely uniformed and equipped.

—A man at Goshen, Ind., has made a chair in which he claims that he has used one hundred and three different kinds of wood.

—Two miners, named Kelly and Kilcullin, were killed in a colliery at Scranton on Saturday, by the falling of part of the roof of the mine.

—Mr. Charles Lewis, of Colchester, Conn., died on the 18th inst., at the age of 83 years. He left a wife and a child only two weeks old.

—A baby weighing nineteen and a half pounds was born at Boone, Iowa, the other day. And the girls already hail him as a Boone companion.

—Federal troops have lately made their appearance in several counties in Mississippi. It is not known what the object of the movement may be.

—What is to be done with Orvil Grant, the trading post broker, and his brother Ulysses who informed him whenever there was a trading post to sell?

—The well known hymn, "Rock of Ages," was written 100 years ago this month, in March, 1776. Its author was Augustus Montague Toplady.

—Voltaire said: "The more married men you have the fewer crimes there will be." But the *Courier-Journal* doubts whether Voltaire ever heard of Belknap.

—A fat doe was discovered in Lake Erie recently floating on a cake of ice twelve feet square, two miles from the shore. Two men rowed out to her and strangled her.

—There were three republican conventions March 29th. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Vermont radicals met together to openly endorse and inly curse the Grant-Belknap dynasty.

—At the recent election in Texas the Republicans succeeded in electing but one out of twenty-six district judges, and but three out of thirty senators, one of whom is a negro,

—A couple were recently married at Waynesboro', this State, the bride being seventy-five years old and the groom seventy-one. Both had previously been single all their lives.

—The deed to a Bucks county man's farm was executed in the "fifth year of the reign of William and Mary, King and Queen of England," or in 1693. The farm is in England.

—A tree was recently cut near Sweetwater, Tenn., which yielded 2,400 three-feet boards, 3,452 two-feet boards, 286 ten-feet rails, 172 six-feet rails, and six cords of kindling wood.

—The glass dome of the Centennial art gallery will be lighted by 2,000 gas jets. The dome is 266 feet above the level of the Schuylkill, and will be visible at night all over Philadelphia.

—The losses by recent floods in Clinton, Mass., are estimated at $350,000; Norwich, Conn., $125,000; in Sprague, Conn., $100,000; in Versailles, Conn., $50,000, and Danielsville, Conn., $25,000.

—A strange man recently died in Vienna. He conducted an eating house, waiting personally upon his customers, and yet he collected a library of 21,000 volumes, many of them editions of rare value.

—A hunter shot a wild turkey near Nashville, the other day, and when he went to pick it up, found lying near it a half-decayed pair of saddle-bags, in which were $85,000 in gold and bonds.

—The late storm is said to be the most severe one known in Kansas for ten years. The snow is so deep that travel is interrupted in every direction, and heavy floods may be anticipated when it melts.

—Imagine how the lacteal of human kindness curdled in the bosom of a Shamokin (Pa.) man, the other day, when he opened a box sent him by express and found therein a hundred dead mice.

—A fire in Pittsburgh, late on Saturday night, destroyed the whole block on Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. The loss is about $100,000. Robert Miller, a fireman, was killed by a falling wall.

—Robert Williams, "an old white man," stole a mackerel worth sixteen cents in Richmond, the other day, and received as punishment six lashes and one hour's imprisonment. The confinement cost the State ninety cents.

—The gentleman of New Haven, Conn., who recently found a draft on a Boston bank for $1,500, and informed the bank, received the thanks of the owner and two three cent stamps, one of which he used in sending back the draft.

—The Lock Haven, Pa., *Republican* says that marble has been discovered at Beckley, Centre county, said to be equal to the finest Italian marble. It possesses a beautiful bronze surface, and it is susceptible of an extraordinary polish.

—A peculiar bride in La Porte, Ind., was attired in a brown silk dress, a gilded crown upon her head, surmounted by a bridal wreath, a white lace veil sweeping the ground; the bridesmaid in blue silk, and the groom in pure white.

—The town of Bloomington, Ill., is in danger of being overcrowded by tax-burdened citizens, as soon as it becomes generally known that the assets of that town amount to $200,000 more than its liabilities, and the taxes are beautifully small.

—Saturday evening Mrs. Mary Welsh and her two children, residing in Columbia, fell through the railroad bridge spanning Paxton creek, at the lower end of Harrisburg. The youngest child, aged about 9 years, was drowned. The others were rescued.

—While Wm. Haggan, his wife and four children were crossing a bridge across Big Sandy Creek, three miles from Winchester, Ills., on Saturday, the wagon ran off the end of the bridge, which was covered with water. Mrs. Haggan and three children were drowned.

—William Schrall is the name of the man who started from Denver last January in a light spring wagon, drawn by two horses, to go to the Centennial. He passed through St. Joseph, Mo., last week. He drives slowly, "so as to get a good look at the country," he says.

—Advices received in London on the 28th from India report that the steamship Jowad was wrecked in the Arabian sea, with about five hundred pilgrims, chiefly Persians, on board, bound to Bushire. Three men, supposed to be the only survivors, have reached Hodeida.

—During a severe storm on Tuesday night, a frame building on the outskirts of Brooklyn, N. Y., occupied by a colored family, was blown down, and the wife, about to give birth to a child, and a little boy were killed. The husband, with another child, were badly injured.

—The Juniata iron works, in Porter township, Huntingdon county, have ceased operations on account of the abandonment of the Pennsylvania canal west of Petersburg dam and the destruction of all locks, etc., on the portion of the line by the company. The works were erected in 1837.

—Forty miners left Scranton, Pa., on Monday, for the Black Hills. They were accompanied to the depot by a brass band, and a crowd of about 2,000 men, women and children. The gold hunters were provided with arms, ammunition and mining implements, and were regularly officered.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Ledger Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, "Wanamaker & Brown's" "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of Sixth and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—65 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of floorings, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long flat counters, and taken thence on the rapid elevator to the inspector's room on the fourth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the hand of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters!"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides 50 machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal!"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *ticketed*. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 20 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 300 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the customers."

V. "Do you do an order business by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our

—Congress costs the country at the rate of $40,000 a day, and there is a prospect that the present session will extend through the summer and late into the fall. There are now before the various committees of the House about 3,000 bills, and though the session is already four months along only forty-five or fifty bills have been acted upon.

—On Saturday two little daughters of John Calliver, of York, were terribly burned, one fatally. While they were sitting on the floor, the elder putting stockings and shoes on the younger, a coal of fire fell on the latter's clothing. Her sister tried to extinguish the fire, and in doing so was seriously burned. The younger child died next day.

—Michael Edwards, Sr., the oldest man in the United States with a record, died March 27th, at his residence in Moundsville, W. Va., aged 108 years, 7 months and 15 days. The deceased was a member of Laurel S. F. E. company, No 1, of York, Pa., and was the oldest fireman living. The bell of the company was tolled upon the announcement of his death.

—A girl in Richmond on Sunday last recited the whole of the Psalms and part of Ecclesiastes, 4,660 verses in all, which she had committed during the week previous. The Sunday before she recited 2,000 verses, comprising the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, Phillipians, and one or two others. She is bound to have the prize, but is more likely to have a brain fever.

—Mrs. Mary Abbott, of Smyrna, Del., has been led a blushing bride to the altar seven times. She has been Miss Williams, Mrs. Traux, Mrs. Tarrow, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Pratt, and now Mrs. Abbott, and has married a widower every time but once, and has reared numerous step-children for her various husbands, but has never had children of her own.

—This from Wednesday's Philadelphia *Times:* The President's wife's broter's wife's sister's husband is the particular member of the family who turned up yesterday in connection with the post trader-ship business, and he appears to have been as successful as the nearer relatives. How Grant must wish by this time that he and his wife had been born orphans and foundlings.

—Friday afternoon the steamer Labrador arrived from France, bringing a cargo composed entirely of works of art for the French Department of the Centennial Exposition. The Labrador is probably the largest vessel that ever entered the port of Philadelphia. The steamer Donate, from Rio Janeiro, bringing goods for the Exhibition in the Brazilian department, also arrived the same afternoon.

—During a strong north wind at Virginia City, after sunset the other evening, the summit of the mountain presented a very singular and beautiful appearance, the air currents whirling about the peak raising high into the air a long spiral streamer of snow, which, being lighted up by the rays of the sun, had the appearance of a column of fire, making it difficult to believe that the mountain was not in a state of eruption.

—Kelly, who was indicted with Doyle and Kerrigan, at Mauch Chunk, for the murder of a mine boss at Summit Hill, was put on trial last Tuesday. Doyle was convicted, and is to be hanged May 4; Kerrigan has made a full confession, and there would seem to be no possible way of escape for Kelly. His counsel, it is said, will move for a change of venue, the evidence in the Doyle case, which applies equally to him, having been published in detail.

—Referring to the fact that the bands of music in the great St. Patrick's parade ceased playing while passing the hippodrome in which Moody was preaching, the New York *Observer* (Presbyterian) says: "This was an act of Christian courtesy which deserves to be acknowledged to the credit of the Roman Catholic people, who would not, even in their jubilant festival, knowingly annoy their Protestant fellow citizens in their solemn religious worship."

—The emigrant ship Strathmon, from London for New Zealand, struck the rocks among the Crozet groupe of islands, South Pacific, on the first of July at half-past four in the morning, and was immediately wrecked. Forty-four persons were drowned. The survivors saved nothing whatever, and were upon the rocks for six months, subsisting on sea birds and their eggs. When they were rescued they were much emaciated, and almost naked. Five had died from exposure and want. The captain of the American whaler, Young Phenix, rescued them and supplied them with great kindness.

—A London letter, speaking of a recent terrible railroad calamity at Ill. France, caused by the breaking of a bridge, owing to a heavy rain storm, says the carriages fell on top of each other, and immediately disappeared in the river, where they were broken up by the strength of the stream. Those of the travellers who were not killed by the fall were unable to escape from the wagons in which they were imprisoned, and they were carried down the river until they were dashed to pieces against the rocks, or slowly drowned. Over thirty bodies have already been recovered, but this, unfortunately, does not represent all the victims of the accident.

Startling Fraud.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM THE TREASURY.

A DARING SWINDLE.

WASHINGTON, March 2[illegible]—The committee on invalid pensions came to light to-day a swindling operation in the pension office, which for magnitude and daring anything that the investigations of the present congress have brought to light. Mr. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, and Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, have been particularly engaged in the investigation of these frauds, and it is believed that the present exposure is only the beginning of a systematic course of swindling which has existed in the pension office for years.

Henry Van Aernam, of New York, was appointed commissioner of pensions by President Lincoln sometime in 1871. During the latter part of the administration of the office C. W. Jones, of Pennsylvania, was chief clerk, and Mr. Van Aernam was commissioner. It is charged that during this time there were fraudulently issued, and to-day entertained the committee with evidence that has been in possession of the committee for some time, that Van Aernam was connected with a ring for the purpose of defrauding the government in connection with pensions, which has created a great surprise among the friends of Commissioner Van Aernam, who they say will be able to explain away the charges. It is an undoubted fact that the committee will come to-morrow or next day with evidence on the subject of the charges which, if true, would have been sufficient, at the time they were alleged to exist, to have caused the arrest of Van Aernam and Jones, and their incarceration in the penitentiary, and that additional testimony will be presented to-morrow to show that the warrants issued by Van Aernam were issued in the name of persons who had been dead for years, and that the money was drawn by Jones and Van Aernam. The testimony to-day was to the effect that Van Aernam was commissioner of pensions when the bounty land warrants of 160 acres each had been issued to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and that the warrants of a great many of these soldiers had been forfeited through desertion or other causes, and that the duties of the office were performed by Jones, who employed therein from sixty to seventy clerks. Jones signed the names of the persons to whom the warrants were issued as the witnesses to the execution of the papers, and at the same time there were fraudulently issued, and to-day entertained the committee with evidence that has been in possession of the committee for some time, that Van Aernam was connected with a ring for the purpose of defrauding the government in connection with pensions, which has created a great surprise among the friends of Commissioner Van Aernam, who they say will be able to explain away the charges. It is an undoubted fact that the committee will come to-morrow or next day with evidence on the subject of the charges which, if true, would have been sufficient, at the time they were alleged to exist, to have caused the arrest of Van Aernam and Jones, and their incarceration in the penitentiary, and that additional testimony will be presented to-morrow to show that the warrants issued by Van Aernam were issued in the name of persons who had been dead for years, and that the money was drawn by Jones and Van Aernam. The testimony to-day was to the effect that Van Aernam was commissioner of pensions when the bounty land warrants of 160 acres each had been issued to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and that the warrants of a great many of these soldiers had been forfeited through desertion or other causes, and that the duties of the office were performed by Jones, who employed therein from sixty to seventy clerks. Jones signed the names of the persons to whom the warrants were issued as the witnesses to the execution of the papers, and at the same time there were [illegible] Cheney, Van Meter of Iowa, [illegible] and Hill, of Dakota, [illegible] the prosecution of certain officers of government in Washington, [illegible] was an intimate friend of Van Aernam, and the documentary evidence in possession of the committee, which gave the lawyers the information of the swindle was perpetrated, was made on the evening of the 24th ult. Meter, as administrator of the estate of Mr. Aernam warrants, and without any authority of law investigation they were issued in the name of persons who had been dead for years, and found them all fraudulent, conclusively, that in no case did the proceeds of the sale of warrants ever reach the persons to whom they were issued, but were appropriated by Van Aernam. The entire 2,000 warrants are said to have been issued within one year.

WASHINGTON, March 2[illegible]—The investigation of Colonel Seaton yesterday by the committee on invalid pensions, of which Aernam while commissioner, [illegible] some years ago entered with [illegible] into a ring for fraudulent [illegible] connection with pensions, which [illegible] surprise among the friends of Commissioner Aernam, who they say will be able to explain away the charges. It is an undoubted fact that the committee will come to-morrow or next day with evidence on the subject of the charges which, if true, would have been sufficient, at the time they were alleged to exist, to have caused the arrest of Van Aernam and Jones, and their incarceration in the penitentiary, and that additional testimony will be presented to-morrow to show that the warrants issued by Van Aernam were issued in the name of persons who had been dead for years, and that the money was drawn by Jones and Van Aernam. The testimony to-day was to the effect that Van Aernam was commissioner of pensions when the bounty land warrants of 160 acres each had been issued to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and that the warrants of a great many of these soldiers had been forfeited through desertion or other causes, and that the duties of the office were performed by Jones, who employed therein from sixty to seventy clerks. Jones signed the names of the persons to whom the warrants were issued as the witnesses to the execution of the papers, and at the same time there were [illegible] Cheney, Van Meter of Iowa, [illegible] and Hill, of Dakota, [illegible] the prosecution of certain officers of government in Washington, [illegible] was an intimate friend of Van Aernam, and the documentary evidence in possession of the committee, which gave the lawyers the information of the swindle was perpetrated, was made on the evening of the 24th ult. Meter, as administrator of the estate of Mr. Aernam warrants, and without any authority of law investigation they were issued in the name of persons who had been dead for years, and found them all fraudulent, conclusively, that in no case did the proceeds of the sale of warrants ever reach the persons to whom they were issued, but were appropriated by Van Aernam. The entire 2,000 warrants are said to have been issued within one year.

A BOLD AND ALMOST SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO

E CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

IDAY, - MARCH 31, 1876.

OCAL AND PERSONAL.

e, There, and the Other Place.

Weather cold, snow abundant, and thing Sad. But then you snow how it itself.

Now is the winter of our discontent, and possibilities are that there will be no let time to come.

ur town probably never contained a crowd of people than was in attendat Court the early part of this week.

An order has just been promulgated at sburg directing the issuance of new to the Cambria Guard of this place.

A quilt containing 15,580 pieces has just completed by Miss Mollie Bailey, of g Valley, Blair county. Think of that piece!

Mr. E. Terbell, of Summerhill township, the misfortune, a few days ago, to cut right foot quite severely. A Terbell neatness, truth, honesty, etc.

The lumbermen in the Clearfield region quite a brisk business and good prices spring on account of the small amount cut last winter.

The three triplets to which Mrs. Ream, borough township, near the old Portage, recently gave birth, have all died within the past week or so.

The Blair House alone accommodated no than one hundred and forty lodgers on day night last, and the other hotels were also crowded to their utmost capacity.

An attempt was made to burglarize the grocery establishment of T. G. ner & Co., Johnstown, on Monday night but the would-be burglar failed to effect entrance.

The "Jefferson Guards," of Wilmore, ganized on Friday last by Col. Elliott other military dignitaries, and the ing officers say they passed a creditable ination.

Gen. Easly has sufficiently recovered his late illness to take up once more scissors and scissors on behalf of readers of the Johnstown *Tribune*. May never be ill any more.

The Clerk of the Court drew the name Miss Drew from the jury box Wednesday , but as Mark Drew had evidently drawn from the Court room, that officer Mark Drew absent.

Mr. John Furlong, sr., of Franklin , is 76 years old, and yet he gets as lively as if he wasn't half that Furlong years yet to come may it be his with Mr. Furlong.

The members of the Cambria county bar, failed to make satisfactory arrangewith the weather clerk, have wisely ded to return to first principles in the ing of the March term of Court."

A petition asking the Court to fix the Monday in March, as heretofore, for the ning of March term, and signed by all the members of the bar, has st about the desired change. So mote

"Dutch may go!" (McGough) was the Clerk of the Court publicly and ately proclaimed at Tuesday evening's , and yet it was the wish of the Court he should come, not go, in answer to the mons.

Caving brackets has become almost a in our midst, and nearly everybody to be impressed with the idea that if don't succeed in making a bracket in world there will be a h—eap of ket about it in the next.

Our good friend David Hollen, of White ship, has our thanks for two new subs scribed for us this week, both of we hope ere long to see turned from ence of their political ways.

W. H. Schwartz, Esq., late the sprightly intelligent local editor of the Holliday's Standard, has been sent to the insane at Harrisburg for treatment. It is ed by many that his case is hopeless, but trust God in it may prove otherwise.

Four men named Hughes, Kelly, Parks King, the last three of whom were ps, have been lodged in the Hollidays- jail in the charge of entering B. Rumer's store, at Yellow Springs, and stealgeneral suits of clothes and other articles.

While engaged with other boys in "dropgoal" some freight cars on a siding at y's station, on Saturday evening last, Eicher had his right arm caught between two bumpers and so badly crushed it had to be amputated near the shoulder.

At the recent meeting of the Democratic ial conferees for this district the resolution adopted by the conferees in 1874, alowing the delegates, was repealed, and after seekers after that post of honor have to stand upon their own merits

"Beat This!" is the invitation extended to our readers by that veteran knight of shears, Mr. John Dougherty, and that our masculine friends at least will read profit by the information conveyed is best we can wish for all concerned. See advertisement.

At a certain establishment in this place, beer is said to be bought and drank the quantity, a little jamboree was inaugurated a few evenings ago, and since then the participants in the hilarious affair has been forced to carry his right in a sling.

The early part of this week was a busy for those who hanker after the politi- pots, and judging from the number seeking legislative and shrievalty s, we fear nothing of the other offices, was a fortunate man indeed who escaped election ticket.

Rev. John Walsh having taken charge St. John's congregation, Altoona, his er, Rev. Thomas Walsh, has been asto St. Mary's church, Hollidaysburg. ther Mazzie, of Derry, and Father Gallagher of Altoona, are to be Father John 's assistants.

The Altoona opera house, which originost about $48,000, was sold by the Wednesday afternoon for $21,000, R. Patrick, Esq., of Huntingdon, on of a certain Mr. Watson, who held a ge against it for upwards of $20,000, the purchaser.

Miss Kate O'Neil, of this place, has a quilt during her leisure moments winter which is composed of nine , each one of which contains 575 or 5,175 patches in all, not including quilting in" around the edges. How is for a centennial quilt?

For a choice variety of rare flower seeds John Reilly will please accept the earthanks of our "better half," and for a the "Congressional Directory" and similar favors extended to ye printman himself, the same gentleman will consider our best bow made.

The Cambria Guard were put through a regular course of sprouts" on Friday last—noon day—but stood the test with that and soldierly bearing so worthy of high military character and the care attention which has been bestowed upon by a competent corps of officers.

The Clearfield *Raftsmen's Journal* says the number of rafts on the West Branch its tributaries that will be sent to market the season will reach about 200. In 1874 2,000 rafts were run to market from the ches, and in 1875 about 1,500, of which, perhaps, some 250 rafts are unsold.

Co. Supt. Berg showed us a pair of handsome black buffalo horns the other day which he recently received from a brother in Kansas, and which are certainly great curiosities in this part of Uncle Sam's domain. Still it cannot be denied that there are horns to be had here which are much more popular than buffalo horns could possibly be, even were they congenial to this climate.

Adam sight of Eve-l was occasioned by the visit of ye serpent to the garden of Eden, not in view of the fact that Myers & Lloyd keep the handsomest and best styles of dress goods, which they sell remarkably cheap for cash, the sudden retirement of our first parent from the fig leaf business is not one of the things worth crying about at this particular juncture. Such at least is the verdict of those who know what it is to save money and get satisfaction by dealing with M. & L.

—If the Altoona *Mirror* knows to a certainty that there is a company of politicians in this place who are about to buy the FREEMAN establishment, we trust that it will urge upon them the necessity of acting promptly in the matter, as we wish to be relieved of all anxiety on that score as soon as possible.

—All the applications for licenses published on our first page were granted by the Court on Monday evening last. In a few cases, however, Judge Dean ordered a justification of the bonds, owing to the fact that no information was forthcoming as to the financial standing of the parties who had signed them.

—That the hard times are crowding newspaper men pretty closely is evidenced by the fact that the Johnstown *Voice and Echo* will be forced to digest much of its future literary food with the aid of "borrowed bowels," and that the Latrobe *Advance* has advanced one or more steps backward by taking unto itself a patent outside.

—The "Gnarantee" Wanamaker & Brown give is not a mere nominal thing, but a signed contract protecting those who buy at 6th and Market, Philadelphia, whether they deal direct with W. & B. themselves, or leave their measures and orders with R. H. Thompson at the Ebensburg post-office, where samples of cloths in great profusion are now on exhibition.

—If the lawyers hadn't secured a change in the time of holding the March term of Court, we don't suppose that winter would have lingered so long in the lap of spring, as the weather clerk always manages to dish up a severe cold snap about this time for the benefit of Court attendants, and had the lawyers left well enough alone we might be done shivering by this time.

—Among the men of note whom business has called to our town this week we name Judge Pershing, now of Schuylkill county, but still to all intents and purposes the same honored and worthy son of Cambria he always was, and his no less distinguished brother, Rev. Israel Pershing, the able and efficient President of Pittsburgh Female College. Always welcome are such visitors.

—The Burgess of Cambria City, Mr. Eli Benson, disappeared about two weeks ago, and since that time nothing has been learned as to his whereabouts. His family were not told by him of his proposed departure, and they are naturally very much alarmed about him, fearing that he may have been foully dealt with. His official accounts are correct enough, and his family relations were always very pleasant.

—While a member of the bar was amusing himself Wednesday afternoon in examining the revolver with which Anderson shot and killed young Kirby, the Court very innocently inquired whether the weapon was loaded, and on being assured that two of the chambers contained charges, his Honor, with that irresistable humor for which he is so proverbial, requested the lawyer, if handle the pistol he must, to point it in the direction of the court crier.

—Keep time with the march of labor, boy; give your strong right arm full play; for labor is sweet and the reward it brings will afford the means to pay for all the clothing you need, my boy, which can always be found so neat at Star Clothing Hall, Johnstown, 109 Clinton street, where that prince of clothiers, Jas. J. Murphy, will welcome and deal fairly and squarely with all who wish to invest in wearing apparel of any style, quality or price.

—Among the important things which it is well for our masculine friends to keep in view is that Mr. Godfrey Wolff, next door to the post-office, Altoona, keeps one of the largest and best selected stocks of clothing in Blair county, or any other county for that matter, and sells not only the finest grades of goods, made up in the most substantial and fashionable styles, but defies any man in the business to sell as good clothing or furnishing goods at less prices than he is offering them to all who favor him with their custom. Go to Wolff when you need anything in his line.

—Mr. L. R. Brallier, of Blacklick township, discovered an owl's nest in a hollow tree which he had occasion to chop down a few days ago. The nest was some forty feet from the ground, and the female owl was ensconced thereon with two eggs under her, and it was not until the tree had been cut from the stump and had partially fallen that she was induced to leave her retreat. The two eggs were secured intact, but one of them was afterwards broken. Finding an owl's nest we presume to be a rather an uncommon occurrence, and hence this 'owl about it through the columns of the FREEMAN.

—A young married woman named Mrs. Belle M'Cusker, a resident of Latrobe, attempted to "shuffle off this mortal coil" by taking morphia, which she procured at a drug store and swallowed on the street, but as she did not know how to regulate the dose and became terribly sick and fell in a swoon after entering a neighbor's house, two physicians were summoned and administered an emetic to her which had the effect of dislodging the poison and saving her life. Although only three months a wife, domestic infelicity, it is said, drove the unfortunate young woman to this terrible attempt at self-murder.

—A Clearfield paper says that on Wednesday evening last, at about seven o'clock, a meteor or ball of fire the size of a man's two fists, with a fiery tail about six feet long, passed over that town in a northwesterly course. As it passed over the Presbyterian church it threw a strong light upon the spire, and when immediately over Second street a small piece detached itself therefrom and disappeared as would a spark. The main ball continued on its way until in the neighborhood of the river, when it exploded with a noise somewhat like the explosion of a sky-rocket, and disappeared entirely. How is this strange phenomenon to be explained?

—Puddling Furnace No. 10, in the C. I. Co's old rail mill at Johnstown, exploded with a terrific crash on Tuesday morning last between 1 and 2 o'clock, caused by throwing a quantity of water, as is the custom, into the furnace, and Richard Crossin and Chris. M'Nellis, puddler and assistant, were both very severely, and in the case of the former it is feared dangerously, injured. Mr. Crossin's shirt was set on fire and he was badly burned, besides receiving other serious injuries from some of the flying debris. Mr. M'Nellis was more fortunate, escaping with only a few slight contusions. The blow up is said to have been the most terrible that has ever occurred in the mill.

—It is not true, as reported in two papers, both daily, that a young man named Raphael Byrnes, who is not a son of Mr. Barney Byrnes, of Carrolltown, as stated in the account published, but is a son of Mr. Francis Byrnes, of Susquehanna township, was run over by a passenger train, eastward bound, between Cresson and Gallitzin, on Monday night last, receiving injuries which resulted in his death soon after; but it is true that Michael Ford, a young man who resided for some time in the northern part of this county and was well known and much respected, did meet with an accident and received injuries which produced death under the circumstances and at the time and place above indicated. Mr. Ford was at one time an inmate of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, Pittsburgh, and was brought from there to Indiana county several years ago, but subsequently and until about a year ago lived at various places in Northern Cambria. His age was about 22 years.

—While Mr. Maurice McNamara, of Johnstown, was quietly seated at the Blair House supper table, on Monday evening last, a drunken man named Jas. White, also a resident of Johnstown or vicinity, but at present employed, we believe, at Lloydsville, this county, picked up his plate, containing a knife, fork, and various edibles, and without a single word having been uttered or any other provocation given, hurled it at Mr. McNamara, striking him in the face and cutting an ugly gash near the right eye and also gashes upon both lips, from which injuries he bled profusely and suffered so severely that it was found necessary to call in medical aid to sew up the wounds. The assailing party left the table forthwith, but was soon after struck and knocked sprawling by a friend of the maltreated gentleman. Mr. McN. caused the arrest of White next morning, but as the case was likely to become complicated on account of the well deserved punishment inflicted on the accused, it was deemed best to withdraw the suit after due apology had been made for the cowardly act.

DOINGS IN COURT.—We have only space sufficient to report the more important cases disposed of in Court this week, as follows:

Com'th vs. Minnesota Aschcraft and Joseph Dunlap—larceny and receiving stolen goods. Minnie not yet arrested and Joseph *non est*. Bail forfeited as to the latter.

Com'th Sam'l Turner and Wm. C. Fleming, supervisors of White township, indictment labeled "Nuisance." Suit brought on account of failure to rebuild or repair a bridge which had been partially swept away. Verdict, "Guilty."

Com'th vs. Philip Burghe and Wm. Winner—obtaining goods from Mr. Wentroth, of Summerhill, on a forged order. Guilty.

Com'th vs. Freeman Cupp—larceny and receiving stolen goods; J. W. Sloan, prosecutor. Guilty.

Com'th vs. Peter Wasser, Charles Dishart and Andrew Dishart—aggravated assault and battery; James Walters, of Carrolltown, prosecutor. Wasser not arrested and the Disharts found not guilty; yet Charles was deemed sufficiently implicated to pay half the costs, the other half being saddled on the county.

Com'th vs. Mary M'Guey, of White township—selling liquor without license. Guilty.

Com'th vs. Egedius Levy—assault and battery with intent to commit a rape.—Found guilty of assault and battery.

Com'th vs. Henry Ribblet—wife desertion. Defendant ordered to pay $2 per week for support of wife and children from now until June term of Court. Remanded to prison until security is furnished.

Com'th vs. Henry Anderson—manslaughter in shooting young Kirby to death at Hawes' cement mill, Johnstown, a few weeks ago. Verdict, not guilty.

Com'th vs. Wm. Dering—fornication and bastardy; Margaret Jones, prosecutrix. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to pay 50 cents fine, $30 lying-in expenses, $2 per week for seven years from August 8, 1876, and to stand committed until the sentence is complied with.

Com'th vs. Morrell Swank—fornication and bastardy. *Nolle prosequi* entered on payment of costs and giving a bond to support the child.

Com'th vs. A. J. Christy—selling liquor to minors and selling liquor without license. Not guilty on either count, but ordered to pay costs in first case and Frank P. Bradley, the prosecutor, to pay costs in the last one.

Com'th vs. F. Bengele—selling liquor to an intoxicated person. Not guilty, but to pay one-third of the costs, and the prosecutor, Frank P. Bradley, to pay the remaining two-thirds.

The following cases were continued: Mary E. Beales and Mary Farrier, arson; Michael McCabe, fornication and bastardy; James Dunn, fornication and bastardy and seduction; Daniel Gray and others, larceny. Cases settled: Alex. Fresh, assault and battery; F. X. Haid, selling liquor on Sunday.

—True to our purpose not to announce the name of any aspirant for office unless we have direct information from the party himself, we refrain as heretofore from speaking of the alleged candidacy of quite a number of gentlemen whom we have no doubt are in the field. Hence it is that we add to our list this week no names except those of Messrs. N. Horne and John Downey, both of Johnstown, who aspire to "sit on the Assembly" as the properly accredited representative from Southern Cambria; and Mr. C. F. O'Donnell, the present efficient deputy sheriff, who is girding up his loins for a bold effort to reach a higher seat in the political synagogue, or to speak more plainly, is willing to be the next sheriff of Cambria county if the democracy so will it. Neither of these gentlemen, we feel sure, need any introduction from us. Mr. Horne is a true blue democrat who has always been faithful to his party, notwithstanding that his political aspirations heretofore have invariably been nipped in the bud, and is just as competent and intelligent as he is faithful; while Mr. Downey, although much younger, is a man of scarcely less prominence, and has a personal and political record as a citizen, soldier and democrat which cannot be gainsayed, and the strength that he showed in last year's convention, when aspiring for the county treasuryship, shows that he has many warm friends in the county. Of Charley O'Donnell we need say nothing except that he is a young man of energy and good moral character, a sound, uncompromising democrat, and a general favorite among all classes of our people. If he does not win the prize he will make it lively for the man who does.

JOURNALISTIC.—It is said the *Cambria Freeman*, published at Ebensburg, is about to be purchased by a company of politicians of that place. Mr. McPike, the present editor, has been tendered the foremanship of the Altoona *Tribune* office. He is in every respect competent.

While modesty forbids our acquiescence in the concluding sentence of the above item, clipped from a recent issue of the Altoona *Mirror*, we are willing to admit that the statement is entirely correct in every other particular, save and except that the CAMBRIA FREEMAN, so far as we know, is *not* "about to be purchased by a company of politicians" in this place, nor has "Mr. M'Pike, the present editor," been tendered "the foremanship of the Altoona *Tribune* office." With these few unimportant corrections, the story will do first rate to—fill up with when local news is scarce.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, and you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Hart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits etc., we ask you to go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or Wolcslagle & Son, Wilmore, and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents, and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

BEST IN THE WORLD.—The superiority of Fairbanks' Standard Scales over all others has been attested in so many quarters that it has become almost superfluous to speak of their merits. The most learned scientists and the best skilled judges have pronounced that these Scales excel all others in strength, durability and accuracy. They received the first award over thirty-four competitors at the great Paris Exposition, and are the standard in the army, navy and postoffice departments of the government. These scales are used in the principal stock yards and grain elevators throughout the United States, and nearly, if not all, the immense amount of live stock shipped from the Great West to the Eastern market is weighed on them.

—There are several ways of telling a man to keep quiet, but probably no invitation in that direction is more ambiguous or less likely to be understood by the uninitiated than the cant phrase, "Pull down your vest!" especially if it is addressed to a man who has just donned a new suit from the great Oak Hall of S. J. Hess, 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown, where vests and all other articles of wearing apparel are of such varied sizes that they never fail to fit to perfection all who buy them, and hence never need to be pulled down or up, or in any other direction to make them set comfortably and neatly.

Dr. Finney's Compound Syrup of Buchu is guaranteed to cure Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, painful or suppressed urination so frequent in old age, painful or suppressed menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, gravel, gleet, stricture, bloody discharges, Bright's disease, brickdust deposits, dropsy-pain in the back or side, sick headache, pimples, blotches and eruptions on the face, and all diseases of a specific or constitutional nature, regardless of duration, age or sex. Compound Syrup of Buchu is a positive and radical cure. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg.

Dr. IRA A. THAYER, of Baconsburg, Ohio, writes: "I regard Dr. Pierces Pellet's as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

Our Puzzle Department.

CRESSEY STATION, Merced Co., Cal., March 15, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—I am not at all pleased at "Loretto" for saying that he thought my "chalk mark was a burlesque on "us mountaineers." I never did anything to cause such a reflection. I always esteemed the mountaineers aforesaid for honesty and intelligence, and I rather think it was an overlook by him and not a burlesque by me.

Some of your correspondents complain that all do not take part in the solutions of problems in the "Puzzle Department." There is cause for complaint, and I would readily join in, but the distance is so great that "Loretto," "A. D. H." and "E. F. M." have the puzzles all chopped into *mince meat* before my answers could reach you.

I consider the "Puzzle Department" very interesting and I send this little *squib* as a *precursorn* of what is forthcoming when your present stock runs out:

X square plus x = 4.06¾
Y square plus x = 16.25
to find the value of x and y. ROB ROY.

P. S. The moon question I sent you is only the chalk mark on a larger scale. R. R.

CHEST SPRINGS, March 27, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—That fourth problem sent in by "Rob Roy" is but a simultaneous equation of the first degree with three unknown quantities; yet it "won't work," somehow, and my private opinion of it would lead me to conclude that it is a humbug and can't be done. I have tried every ordinary method of solving simultaneous equations, and still I get only absurd answers; hence the above conclusion.

I would be very much gratified by seeing some of E. F. M.'s solutions of "Rob Roy's" problems, and as "assertion is no proof," I would like to see the demonstration of that rule for solving the box problem. Nothing like proving things as we go along!

That stove example is almost too simple for a puzzle. On the first stove the man lost 44, while on the second he gained $2.40; hence he lost the difference, or $1.60. A. D. H.

P. S. I think "Loretto's" solution of the box problem is incorrect.

N. B. Please excuse the chirography. I have sprained wrist.

WHISKEY SPRINGS, March 27, 1876.

EDITOR FREEMAN—I send you a couple of problems which I would like to have solutions for:

Problem No. 1.—A man has a board 12 feet long and 12 inches wide at one end, which slopes to a point at the other. Now where should it be cut to get the half of it?

Problem No. 2.—A Berks county farmer hired two men to dig a ditch for one hundred dollars, and as one end was more difficult than the other, they agreed upon the following arrangement: One started in at one end at 75 cents per rod and the other started in at the other end at $1.25 per rod, each receiving fifty dollars for his work. How many rods did each dig?

Yours, respectfully, F. J. O'C.

MARCH 27, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—The man dealing in stoves lost $1.60 in the transaction. He bought one for $9.09 and the other for $16, and having sold them both for $24, he was out of pocket $1.60, as above stated.

Some of the contributors to the "Puzzle Department" seem to lose temper when they fail to solve problems, and then abuse those who may have the assurance to tell them of their mistakes. As I have no desire to be in company with such folk, "*I am determined to cut loose from*" *them* forthwith; so I hereby bid farewell to the "Puzzle Department."

Yours, respectfully, LORETTO.

A NEW CREATION.—When the human body is exhausted and worn down with disease, when the face is blanched and pale, when the muscles shrink away, when the eye loses its lustre, when cough and night sweats are increasing upon you, you may be sure that the very essence of life is running away, and the blood has not that plastic and renewing quality which nature designed it to have.

In this state of health, Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will recreate the body; will fill the arteries and veins with new blood, out of which new tissues and new organisms can be formed, and all the functions of life will be restored to pristine health and vigor. We have seen this verified in more than an hundred instances. Yes! even after consumption had laid its fatal grasp upon its victim, Dr. Keyser, with that most wonder working medicine, has given back health and life. Price of Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. To be had at Dr. Keyser's Laboratory, 240 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. His private consulting office is No. 120 Penn avenue.

OBITUARY.

SMAY.—Died, in Croyle township, of typhoid fever, on Saturday, March 25, 1876, Mr. JOHN SMAY, Jr., aged about 48 years.

TRAINOR.—Died, in Wilmore, on Sunday evening March 26, 1876, of consumption, Miss KATE TRAINOR, aged about 20 years.

MCMULLEN.—Died, in Clearfield township on Tuesday, March 21, 1876, Miss MARTHA MCMULLEN, daughter of Mr. Wm. McMullen, aged about 24 years.

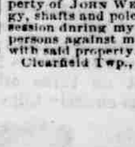
GITTINGS.—Died, in Clearfield township, on Friday, March 24, 1876, Mrs. ELLEN GITTINGS, wife of Mr. Thomas Gittings, aged about 34 years.

SETTLEMOYER.—Died, in Summerhill township, on Sunday night, March 26, 1876, Mrs. EMMA SETTLEMOYER, wife of Geo. W. Settlemoyer, aged about 25 years.

OWENS.—Died, of paralysis of the heart, on Sunday, March 26, 1876, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. E. Roberts, in this place, Miss SARAH OWENS, in the 60th year of her age.

ASSEMBLY.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the approaching Democratic county convention. JOHN S. RHEY.
Ebensburg, March 31, 1876.

Fairbank's Standard



SCALES

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, improved Money Drawers, Grocers' Fixtures, &c. Scales Repaired promptly. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
[3 31.-3m.] 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

READ THIS!

THE undersigned having received a large number of samples from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, is prepared to take measures for suits or parts of suits of clothes for any person wishing to get their wearing apparel made in the city in the latest style and of any quality of goods he may select. The prices are attached to the samples and the terms are CASH DOWN upon receipt of the clothing. Make and fit warranted perfect.

Also on hand a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which will be sold very cheap for cash. JOHN DOUGHERTY.
Ebensburg, March 31, 1876.-3t.

FARM FOR SALE

THE undersigned desires to sell his FARM in Clearfield township, Cambria county, Penn'a, situate two miles east of St. Augustine, on the mail route leading from Cresson to Janesville. The FARM contains 100 ACRES, about 70 ACRES of which are cleared, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, with a one-and-a half story FRAME HOUSE, a hewed LOG BARN, 40 by 60 feet, and a good Spring House thereon erected. There are also several bearing fruit trees on the premises, and a never-failing spring of pure water near the dwelling. Payments will be made easy and possession given immediately if a sale is made. For further particulars inquire of R. L. JOHNSTON, Esq., Ebensburg, or of the undersigned residing on the premises.
PATRICK B. KERIN.
Clearfield Twp., March 31, 1876.-tf.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Estate of P. H. SHIELDS, dec'd.

Letters testamentary having been issued to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county on the estate of Patrick H. Shields, late of Loretto borough, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith, and those having claims against the same will present them duly probated for settlement.
JOHN E. SHIELDS, } Executors.
ROBERT T. SHIELDS. }
Loretto, March 24, 1876.-6t.*

NOW FOR GOOD MEAT AT BOTTOM PRICES!—The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a MEAT MARKET in the building recently occupied by Lewis Rodgers, on Centre street. Fresh meat of all kinds on Monday and Friday evenings of each week. My terms will be STRICTLY CASH, and prices much lower than elsewhere in Ebensburg. D. H. ZAHM.
March 2, 1876.-tf.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I have purchased at public sale and left with BENEDICT FOLK, of Carroll township, the following personal property, to wit: 1 horse, 1 yearling colt, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 2 calves, 5 pigs, 1 one-horse sled, grain in the ground, and all movable property. Do not interfere with the same. A. H. HAUG.
Carrolltown, March 22, 1876.-3t.

HANDS OFF!—Having this day bought at Constable sale, as the property of JOHN WEAKLAND, one side-spring buggy, shafts and pole, which I have left in his possession during my pleasure, I hereby caution all persons against meddling or in any way interfering with said property. MRS. ANN ADAMS.
Clearfield Twp., March 18, 1876.—3t-31,

Treasurer's Sale!

—OF—

UNSEATED LANDS AND LOTS

In Cambria County, A. D. 1876.

I, N. J. FREIDHOFF, Treasurer of Cambria County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of several Acts of Assembly of said Commonwealth, directing the time and manner of selling Unseated Lands for taxes, do hereby give notice that the following described tracts of Unseated Lands and Lots of Ground, in the said County of Cambria, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to pay arrearages of taxes due thereon for one year or more, will be offered for sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on the **Second Monday, BEING THE 12th day of June next,** and continue by adjournment from day to day until the whole be sold for such arrearages of taxes and costs necessarily accruing thereon.

Unseated Lands.

ADAMS TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

Acres.	Per.	Owners or Warrantees.	Tax.
160		Martin McDonald	$ 12 48
400		Martin McDonald	51 20
153		William Nichols	13 48
4533	40	Robert Ross	93 78
401		Jacob Clement	31 34
400		John Williams (Smith)	31 20
245	54	Penn'a Rail Road Company	23 68
400		Henry Rice	31 20
100		Francis Devlin	3 90
157		Francis Devlin (Burrington)	7 68
400		Ferdinand Gordon	31 20
127		George B. Stineman	23 40
400		Edward Brenneman	31 20
207		Jacob C. Stineman	40 32
81		Thomas Smith (part)	11 70
800		Wm Carroll & D W Brendlinger	11 70

BARR TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

108		Thomas Edwards	20 25
40		David Barr (belongs to county)	9 00
100		George Harrison	19 75
100	105	Thomas Duncan	18 75
205	105	James Town	37 50
81		William Brady	15 00
203		William McClain	37 50
240		Alexander Barr	45 00
140		E. Shoemaker	26 25
317		Lewis Barr	63 75

BLACKLICK TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

103		John Fleming	16 63
45		Henry Shafer	6 93
50		Simon Snyder	7 70
55		John McCauley	5 39
100		John Slough	5 49
50		John Ross	7 70
84		William Lyon	12 64
85		John Graff	13 09
40		Flavel Brown	6 18
80		Adam Reighard	12 32
102		Sebastian Graff	24 91
100		Jacob Slough	24 91
50		G. Boring	7 70
100		Charles H. Brady	30 80
100		J. Jordan	23 10
100		Andrew Duff	15 40
200		Jacob Pressinger	69 30
235		Paul Lebo	77 32
137		Daniel Levy	21 10
97		John W. Duncan	22 38
50		Robert Fleming	7 70
111		David Davis	8 50
100		John White	7 70
97		Paul Dishong	14 94
180		John Tifford	29 02
37		Henry B. Campbell	2 86
50		Gabriel Boring (Snyder tract)	7 70
100		David and John Davis	7 70
415		Mary Evans	31 97
80		Henry Campbell	12 48
40		Samuel Wilson	6 16
242		Robert Ferguson	37 25
42		Capt. John Wilson	2 84

CAMBRIA TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

16		Andrew Lewis	1 84
80		William Burnhammer	9 28
25		John Boyd	2 90
50		Andrew Duff	5 80
100		Reese J. Lloyd	11 60
100		John Brown	11 60
174		John Morgan	24 94
100		Johnston Moore	14 50
132		Richard Tudor	6 20
160		D. Abrams, Jones and Bennett's heirs	17 40
132		Edward Mathews	6 40
105		John J. Evans & Co	13 57

CARROLL TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

25	80	John Hoops	3 80
108		James Hoops	15 57

CHEST TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

334	110	William Parker	57 48
452	44	Anthony Simons	77 29
452	44	Nathan Loughborough	77 64
303	100	Fred Molesaux (belongs to Co.)	51 81
321	52	Thomas Kelland	54 59
433	153	John Ashley (belongs to Co.)	74 06
201	63	Thomas Masters	34 38
147	22	John Kelland	37 52
120	80	Henry Phillips (belongs to Co.)	27 94
390	64	Charles Pope	44 54
225	68	George Pole	38 58
332	57	Joseph Pope	47 31
212	44	Samuel Ruth	48 34
168	122	George Gibson	38 73
159	132	Henry Seely	17 10
134	57	Samuel Perkins	16 28
319	157	Hugh Hoops	54 55
382	108	John Pope	65 32
218	163	James Hoops	193 12
209	144	George Hoops	23 83
124	121	Nathan Foster	21 20
187	130	Henry Foster	21 32
50		James Foster	11 40
200		Curtis Clay	20 00
80		John Olden	18 24
85	48	Peter Bordman	3 99
40	131	John Drinker	6 84
74		James Noel	10 57
104	109	Melchor Runderhill	18 64
72		Joseph Pope (part)	16 12
200		Andrew Weaver	171 60
389		William Gray	44 35
433	153	Joseph Gray	49 36
350		James Foster and Geo. Gilson	239 40
405	106	James Ruth	92 34
225	122	Martin Myre	39 15
234		Thomas Penrod	18 23
127		William Parker	21 72
135	124	Henry Phillips	23 09
156	157	Simon Walker	26 86
172	130	John Hoops	19 51
400		Robert Ewing	163 20
279		Finney & Barrows	63 61
280		Henry Page	63 84
138		Wm. Parker (belongs to Co.)	23 23

CLEARFIELD TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

223	154	William Barton	28 89
154		Ezekial Farner	28 82
118		William Tilton	14 28
25		John Mitchell	3 10
188		Louis Wolff	23 31
100		William Brady (part)	12 40
100		Dennis Conahan	12 40
433	153	Jonathan Lewis	53 69
320		Jesse Bush	40 92
200		Patrick Kelly	24 80
200		Patrick Such	24 80
60		Mark McGuire	7 44
130		Celestine McMullen	16 12
70		Joseph Trexler	8 68
320		Henry Wolff	40 92
110		Joseph Davis	13 64
400		Henry Davis	49 60
410		Morris Davis	50 84
200		Jesse Hoops	24 80
200		Bell & Blair	99 20
400		Joseph Harris	37 20
144		John Harrison	37 20
144		E. R. Dunegan	17 86
108		James Hoops	13 39
29¾		Joseph Cooper	3 72
25		Philip Cooper	3 10
160		Calvin & Ranstead	103 70
14		Riley & Sargent	1 74
200		John Brotherline	24 80
378		Thomas Patterson	46 87
30		Felix McGuire	6 20
100		P. & A. Flynn	24 80
113		Timothy Cauley	7 23

CONEMAUGH TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

82		Widow Stewart	14 76
77		James Berk	13 83
280		Daniel Nevan	50 40

CROYLE TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

11	99	Samuel S. Paul	4 14
7		P. M. & J. Brown	2 42
34		P. M. & J. Brown	12 81
		Lot No. 3—Ann M. Balen	69
		Lot No. 4—Ann M. Balen	69
150		Anthony Varner	6 05

GALLITZIN TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

SOME GIANTS.

In 1718 a French academician, named Henrion, endeavored to show a great decrease in the height of men between the Creation and the Christian Era. Adam, he says, was 123 feet 9 inches high; Eve 118 feet 7 inches; Noah, 26 feet; Abraham, 20 feet; Moses, 13 feet. The allegation about Adam is moderate compared with that made by early rabbinical writers, who affirm that his head overtopped the atmosphere, and that he touched the Artic pole with one hand and Antartic with the other. Traditionary memorials of the primeval giants still exist in Palestine in the form of graves of enormous dimensions; as the grave of Abel near Damascus, which is 30 feet long; that of Seth about the same size; and that of Noah, in Lebanon, which is 70 yards in length.

Pliny says that by an earthquake in Crete a mountain was opened, and in it was discovered a skeleton standing upright, 46 cubits long, which was supposed to be that of Orion or Otus. The same author relates that in the time of Claudius Cæsar there was a man named Gabbaras, brought by that conqueror from Arabia to Rome, who was 9 feet 4 inches high, "the tallest man that has been seen in our times." But this giant was not so tall as Posio and Secundilla, in the reign of Agustus Cæser, whose bodies were preserved as curiosities in a museum in the Sallustian Gardens, and each of those measured in length 10 feet 3 inches.

The Emperor Maximus (very much of a man) was 9 feet high, and was in the habit of using his wife's bracelet for a thumb ring. His shoe was a foot longer than that of any other man, and his strength so great that he could draw a carriage which two oxen could not move. He generally ate forty pounds weight of flesh and drank six gallons of wine every dry. Not at all desirable or profitable guest for the "St. Nicholas," even at the current price of board; though not so tall as one of whom Josephus tells: viz, Eleazer, a Jew, who was one of the hostages whom the King of Persia sent to Rome after a peace. This giant was over 10 feet high. But these are pigmies compared with him of whom Kircher writes (though this is what a Yankee philosopher denominates a whopper.) The skeleton of this giant was dug out of a stone sepulcher near Rome, in the reign of the Emperor Henry II., and by an inscription attached to it, it was known to be that of Pallas, who was slain by Turnus, and was higher than the walls of the city!

In times more modern (1613,) some masons 'digging near the ruins of a castle in Dauphine, in a field which by tradition had long been called "The Giants Field's" at the depth of 18 feet discovered a brick tomb 30 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 8 feet high, on which was a gray stone with the words "Theutobochus Rex" cut thereon.—When the tomb was opened, they found a human skeleton entire, 15½ feet long, 10 feet wide across the shoulders, and 5 feet deep from the breast to the back. His teeth were about the size of an ox's foot, and his shin bone measured 4 feet in length.

Plot, in his "Oxfordshire," 1676, says that a skeleton 17 feet high was then to be seen in the town hall in Lucerne. It had been found under an oak in Willisau, near the village of Reydan He instances numerous gigantic bones which have been dug up in England, and adds: "It remains that—notwithstanding their extravagant magnitude—they must have been bones of men and women."—*Health Reformer.*

A REMARKABLE BIRD.—The London *Daily News* publishes an interesting letter from Mr. Smithurst, the engineer of the steamer which made the voyage up the newly discovered Baxter River, New Guinea. The river seems to be a magnificent one, and could evidently, says *Nature*, be made navigable to a considerable distance inland. The exploring party found the banks to consist mainly of mangrove swamps, though, near the end of the journey, high clay banks with *eucalyptus globulus* were found. Scarcely any natives were seen, though there were frequent signs of their being about. Mr. Smithurst refers to a very remarkable bird, which, so far as we know, has not hitherto been described. The natives state that it can fly away with a dugong, a kangaroo, or a large turtle. Mr. Smithurst states that he saw and shot at a specimen of this wonderful animal, and that "the noise caused by the flapping of wings resembled the sound of a locomotive pulling a long train very slowly." He states that "it appeared to be about sixteen or eighteen feet across the wings as it flew, the body dark brown, the breast white, neck long, and beak long and straight." In the stiff clay of the river bank, Mr. Smithurst states that he saw the footprints of some animal, which he "took to be a buffalo or wild ox," but he saw no other traces of the animal. These statements are very wonderful, and before giving credence to them we had better await the publication of the official account of the voyage.

DYSENTERY.—The following simple remedy has been known to cure the most obstinate cases of dysentery when other remedies had failed It has the merit of being harmless and always effectual: Take one fourth of a pint of hot water; vinegar, half pint; mix. Now add common salt as long as it will dissolve in the mixture, stirring it freely. Give for an adult one tablespoonful every hour, until the bloody discharges cease, or until it operates freely upon the bowels. We have heard of some persons who used a galvanic battery in the treatment of this complaint.

BUY YOUR MUSICAL GOODS AT

KNAKE & McGINN'S,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

KNAKE & McGINN PIANO, AND THE PHILHARMONIC ORGAN

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT ARION PIANO.

Dealers in Distin & Co.'s (London), Besson (London), Saxe (Paris), Piston Valve, and our own mak of Rotary Valve BAND INSTRUMENTS. The best and freshest Strings for all instruments constantly on hand.

Being PUBLISHERS of SHEET MUSIC, we make this branch a specialty, and always keep a full stock of the latest and best pieces on hand. Our stock of music books of all kinds is complete.
PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Clergymen, Principals of Seminaries, Leaders of Bands, Teachers, and all wishing to purchase Musical Goods, will find it to their interest to communicate directly with us.
Catalogues and Price Lists furnished free on application.

WAREROOMS, No. 12 Sixth Street, (Late St. Clair.)
[1-29.-1y.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHIELDS HOUSE,

FORMERLY "RED LION."

W. H. STAHLMAN,

—SUCCESSOR TO—

STAHLMAN & McCOY,

PROPRIETOR.

No. 7 SIXTH STREET,

Near Suspension Bridge, PITTSBURGH, PA.

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED,

And can be reached from all points by STREET CARS.

THE DINING ROOM

HAS BEEN NEWLY REFITTED IN EVERY DETAIL.

THE TABLE IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH THE VERY BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

[3-10] RATES, $1.50 PER DAY. [3m.]

GIANT TOBACCO WORKS!

MUSSELMAN & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO; also the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.

To be had in Pittsburgh from R. & W. Jenkinson, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Michel & Co., E. Poersfell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, C. Atwell & Co., S. F. Picking, Herzog & Buchanan, Prestefeld Bro., Henry Dallmayer, and all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses. [1-7-9m.]

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

Newest, Largest and Cheapest

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths &c., to be found in Cambria county. ☞Don't forget the number and street. [2-4.] (tf.)

EXL—THE WOMAN'S FRIEND

THE BEST FINISHED AND MOST PERFECT "FLAT IRON" EVER MADE.

Interchangeable Handle and Shield Combined.

Patented May 4, 1875.

The handle is entirely separate, and may be used for any number of Irons. It can be adjusted instantly, and being provided with a shield the hand is completely protected from the heat. No holder is required when using. When the Iron is being heated, the handle must be detached. We will send to any address, on receipt of Draft or P. O. Order for the amount, either of the following sets:

Set No. 1—3 Irons of 5, 6 and 7 lbs., 1 handle, $2.00
" 2—3 " 6, 7 and 8 lbs., " 2.30
" 3—3 " 7, 8 and 9 lbs., " 2.60

Nickel plated irons, 75cts. per set extra.

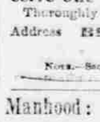
Any party ordering five sets will receive one set extra as a premium.

Thoroughly reliable agents wanted.

Address EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO., 85 Flat St., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

NOTE.—Sample can be seen at the office of this paper.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.



Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

F. BRUGMAN & SON,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP

IS THE "BEST."

This soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated Yorkshire and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bath-room, and for general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by

CRAMPTON BROTHERS,

2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.

For sale by KOONS & BROFF, 202 N. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, by MYERS & LLOYD, Ebensburg, and by grocers generally. [10-29.6m.]

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON,
191 Penn St., Williamsburgh, New York.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.

F. W. SHOEMAKER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

CALIFORNIA!!

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between *Chicago* and all points in *Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California*, and the *Western Territories*. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in *Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia*. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

is the short line for *Northern Wisconsin* and *Minnesota* and for *Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth*, and all points in the Great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for *Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm*, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for *Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock* and the *Lake Superior Country*. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for *Elgin, Rockford, Freeport*, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through *Evanston, Lake Forrest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha*, to *Milwaukee*.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on the night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Kankakee, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 235 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices: 62 Clark St., under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.
January 28, 1876.-1y.

ROBES ET MANTEAUX.

MADAME LABONDE,

DE PARIS,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WILL REMOVE APRIL 1, 1876, TO

No. 29 Ninth Street.

Respectfully solicits your orders for dress-making. Perfection in cutting and fitting.

Paris Fashion Papers containing the latest styles and fashions received regularly.

March 10, 1876.-3m.

CENTENNIALS AND MILLENNIALS.—100 years ago—American Independence.

200 years ago—King Philip (the Indian) defeated and slain; *habeas corpus* in England.

300 years ago—Massacre of St. Bartholomew; Spanish Armada preparing.

400 years ago—Printing invented; Isabella the coming Queen.

500 years ago—The days of Tamerlane, the Turk, and Chauser, the English poet.

600 years ago—Baliol and Bruce, Richard Bacon; Thomas Aquinas; House of Hapsburg founded.

700 years ago—Richard Cœur de Lion and Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, measuring swords in Palestine.

800 years ago—William the Conqueror.

900 years ago—Hugh Capet, the Frenchman.

1,000 years ago—Alfred the Great.

1,100 years ago—Charlemange and Haroun al Raschid.

1,200 years ago—Mohammedanism making lively work in Constantinople and other places.

1,300 years ago—Old Chaosrose, the Persian lives by murder, and the Pope is made a secular judge among Kings.

1,400 years ago—The Saxons lively in Britain. Clovis establishes the French Monarchy, and the Visigoths conquer Spain.

1,500 years ago—The Roman Empire having legislated many years in favor of capital against labor, begins to fall to pieces.

1,600 years ago—The world has nothing better to do than to brooch and denounce heresies and get up religions persecutions.

1,700 years ago—Marcus Aurelius, Tacitus, and Plutarch.

1,800 years ago—Jernsalem destroyed and Herculaneum and Pompeii buried.

1,876 years ago—All the world at peace and Christ born.

6,000 years ago—Adam rose to the dignity of a large real estate owner, but by poor management was driven into involuntary bankruptcy.

WHERE BOXWOOD COMES FROM.—Not every one is aware that the wood used by engravers is the growth of those far away regions around the Black and Caspian Seas, the very names of the ports from which it is shipped being unfamiliar. Very few who consider themselves good geographers have ever heard of Poto, or Abkassia or Tzaritsin, and yet these are flourishing commercial towns, reached by the way of the Golden Horn of Constantinople.

For all fine engravings, Turkey boxwood is used, and as its quality varies much, some skill is necessary to a good selection. The best is of a delicate yellow color, clear and free from spots; it cuts smoothly and evenly, with no tearing, but every cut will be perfect.

It is to the use of this wood by our artists that the superiority of their designs and wood engravings must in a great measure be attributed. In consequence of its scarcity and high price, many substitutes have been resorted to; maple, apple, pear and mahogany have been experimented upon; but no wood, metal, or composition has been discovered that possesses the requisite qualities.

In addition to engraving, boxwood is used for scales, rules, guaging rods, and similar articles on which figuring is made; and there are factories in Connecticut that consume hundreds of tons annually for this purpose alone. Any one that has ever held a carpenter's rule in his hand knows what boxwood is like. It differs in color and texture from all other wood, and it is somewhat remarkable that it comes to perfection only in a comparatively limited region of country in the vicinity of the Black Sea. It weighs about seventy-five pounds to the cubic foot, and varies in price to land it in Boston from $75 to $250 per ton.

STARTLING FIGURES.—The standing army of this country numbers in time of peace, about 32,000 men and costs about $40,000,000, while the navy costs about $30,000,000 per annum. Pensions amount to $30,000,000 per annum, and the interest on the national debt (at present some $2,225,000,000), reaches the sum of $111,250,000 per annum, making the sum total of $211,250,000! This sum divided among our estimated population, 44,000,000, would give to each man, woman and child of the whole country about $4.80, and to each family about $24.00 as their yearly contribution for the worship of the god of war. And let it be remembered that the whole national domain is mortgaged to the amount of $2,225,000,000 to be paid by us or our descendants, or remain as an incubus on the energies and enterprise of our prosperity in all coming time! And what have we in return for such an exorbitant expenditure? What beside a crippling of energies, a wanton waste of human life, a waste of property, a cherishing of the war spirit and a fearful depression of the standard of morality, as indicated by a manifest increase of murders, thefts, robberies and licentiousness.

THE Greensburg *Argus* says: A correspondent informs us that a piece of iron hung in fruit trees will effectually prevent the ravages of frost. The informant states that the night before the freeze in April last, he hung several pieces of old iron in ten of his peach trees, and that the fruit was not killed. The fruit of the remaining trees (fifteen in number) was all killed. A piece of horse shoe was hung in a cherry tree in the same orchard and it was loaded with fruit, whilst on three adjacent trees the fruit was entirely killed.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—DEALERS IN—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.....JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain

FURNITURE!

AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS,

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

☞All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [8-13,'74.-tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,

Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASSWARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED of all kind,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as

FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, ETC.

☞Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Andrew Moses,

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

Parke's Marble Works,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

J. GALLITZIN LAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

EBENSBURG

HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, IRON,

NAIL, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at
[5-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,

Heating Stoves,

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly-fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leob's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS

JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Dunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, EBENSBURG, PA. Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made [4-4.-tf.]

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, CARROLLTOWN, PA Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D. in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [10-1, '75.]

J. B. McCONNELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, LORETTO, PA. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Jamison. Night calls can be made at Post-office. [5-14.-6m.*]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [6-11.'74.-]

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on second floor of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27, '75.]

WASHING MADE EASY.

First, begin the day before. Get an old lady was hearing some one read "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. And the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And God said let there be light, and there was light, &c. And the evening and morning were the first day." "Well," said she, "if the Lord did that in *one day* he must have had the day before."

Yes; if you want to get your washing out early, and make folks say you are smart, you must begin the day before. Bring in all your wood and set them on your wash bench. If you have one, (if not, old chairs will do) bore bottoms punched out will do as well. Sort your clothes, putting all the finest things in one tub and all your coarse white things in another, and all the dirty foot rags and overalls in one by themselves kit;" turn out your light and go to bed.

Next morning, while getting breakfast, put your water on to heat; when it boil. Put in plenty of soap; be sure to be saving of your soap; it is cheap enough, while arms and backs are not. I consider it bad policy to save soap. Once I knew a woman that actually lowanced herself to a pint of soap for a wash, and if the soap gave out she washed the rest of the clothes with soap. *She died*, and left two pounds of soap, and her "successor in office" did not need to make soap for a month. Therefore, use plenty of soap. Now your soapsuds boiling hot on the dirty clothes; then clear away the breakfast things, get the children off to school, and after awhile, when the suds have cooled enough, rub out your clothes. Don't rub very hard, and put them to soak in cold water and let them boil *good*. If you don't like the clothes washed before the boiling is done you can put them in pudding in the oven to bake with the FREEMAN. When the clothes are boiled *done* take them up in a tub of cold rain water, wash out, and rinse in clear water and hang to dry. You can generally be done, on ordinary days, by nine or ten o'clock; but if the lady is a fool, as is too common, or Fred burns a hole in the cistern pump freezes up, I guess it will be twelve, never later. Try this, my dear lady body, *do*; and if you don't succeed, and it is because you saved your soap and did not read the FREEMAN, or for any other cause and not the fault of

HAD. Correspondent.

WATER THAT WILL NOT FREEZE.—All travelers, writes a correspondent, have mentioned with astonishment the peculiar buoyancy of water of the Great Salt Lake, and it is truly surprising. No fear of shipwreck there. It has across the mind of those who have visited the lake, for it would be almost impossible for them to sink if they were overboard. With my hands and feet tied together under my head and body, I floated on the very surface of the lake with one-third of my body in the water. Upon a warm summer day there would not be the slightest difficulty in going to sleep upon the water, allowing yourself to be blown about by the wind permitted; only remember to need an umbrella to keep off the rays of the sun.

It has been stated that the specific gravity of water will yield one hundredth part of salt, but inasmuch as water will not hold above twenty-five per cent. of any line matter in solution, and if a pound of salt be added it is instantly deposited in a solid form in the bottom, this estimate is evidently too large. On inquiring of the Mormons engaged in procuring salt, I was unanimously stated that for every ten buckets of water they obtained one bucket of salt, which gives the proportion not less than twenty-five per cent. No visitor to the lake should omit a bath; the sensation in the water is luxurious, and leads one to be self floating in the air. On coming back to the city it will be well to bathe to stop at the Warm Springs and plunge baths just out of town, to remove the saline incrustations which will have formed upon the body, and plunge into the fine swimming bath at whose only objection is its great saltiness, odor and its great heat, which is caused by a large admixture of coal oil.

PIE-CRUST WITHOUT LARD.—Hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually paid more than wasted annually in the form of lard made into pie crust. Take away the lard, and a white, flaky crust looks better, tastes better; but indulging the appetite in its use lays the foundation for dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout and many. For years I have been experimenting to find out how to make a palatable pie-crust without lard, and finally have succeeded. This is it. I give for the benefit of those who choose to profit by it: Take rich butternilk, soda, and a little salt, and mix just as soft as can be rolled and hold together; have the flour on the molding board as for pin; roll very thin; then bake as other pies, or rather slower oven, and when the pie from the oven do not cover it this way a dyspeptic can eat the luxury of a pie.—*The Gentleman.*

THE *English Chemist* says that a good process for proofing cloths is to dip them in a solution of sulphate of alumina cake, and afterwards in a weak solution of white castile or common dinary soap may answer for cloths, but white soap is essential case of white or light colored cloths. The cloths are then to be rinsed in clear, cold water and allowed to dry. Soaps are mainly composed of oleate of soda, which, on being with sulphate of alumina, forms phate of soda; that dissolves in ter, and an insoluable stearate ina is formed, which remains cloths and renders them water